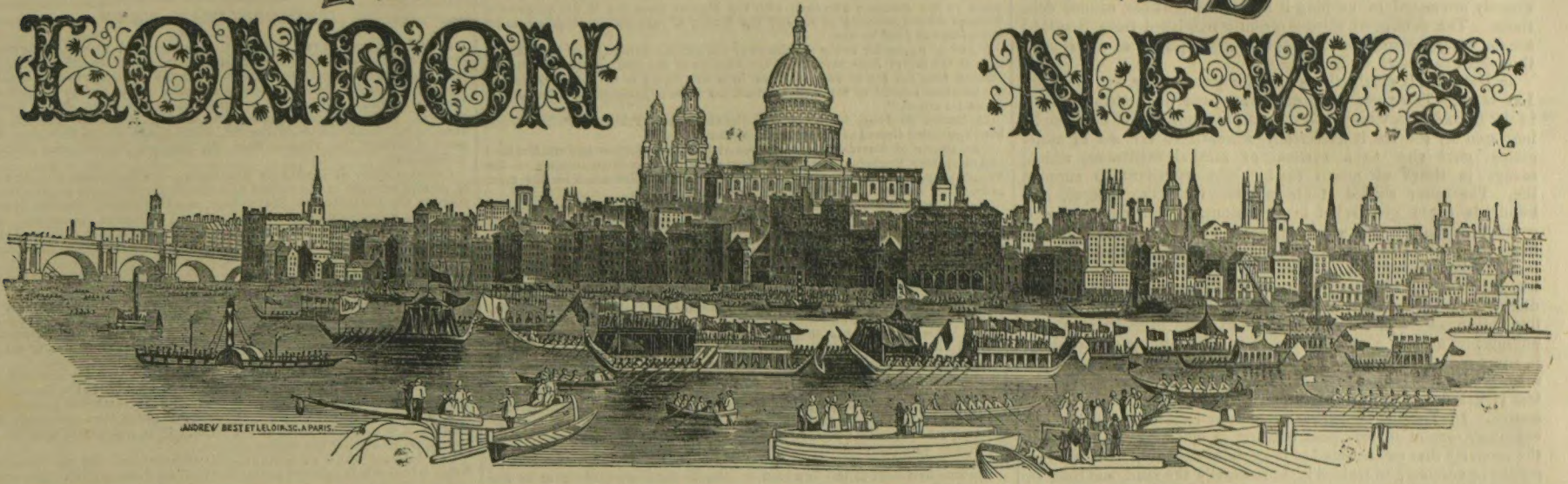


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE THREE POOR LAWS.



IT REQUIRES but a slight degree of observation to perceive the immense importance acquired by what is known as the "condition of England" question. It was at first forced on the public by the successive years of commercial depression, from the deplorable effects of which we trust we are recovering; but the comparative revival of prosperity has not banished the recollection of what sufferings marked the years of adversity. And, indeed, it would be as difficult to forget, as it is impossible not to see, the many things that remind us, even in our rather improved state, of the immense mass of misery and destitution, the difficulty of providing for which becomes greater in proportion to the necessity of that provision. The difficulty is no new one; it has been the problem of all ages and of all countries; "the poor ye have with ye always"—such is the language of the book whose spirit is the spirit of truth. Those nations have been the happiest to whom the problem has been presented in the simplest form; none has ever been able wholly to escape attempting a solution of it. But on England that necessity seems to have fallen in the present generation, in the direst shapes it could assume. We are called on to provide for a destitution terrible in its degree of suffering, vast in the numbers over which it is spread, and complex in the forms it appears in. Nevertheless, we must not despair; our artificial state of society has imposed fearful obligations upon us, but it has also placed

powerful instruments in our hands; destitution is no longer dumb, and distress and oppression find a thousand voices, which by spreading the knowledge of it far and wide, do much towards providing a remedy. We have the habit of co-operation in effort when zeal is once awakened, and we have a vast legal machinery, capable of being better worked, though the misconduct of those who put it in operation, have caused it to be, and not undeservedly, much abused. And, above all, we have wealth beyond most nations, a fact which makes the excessive misery of whole masses of our fellow beings seem a greater anomaly.

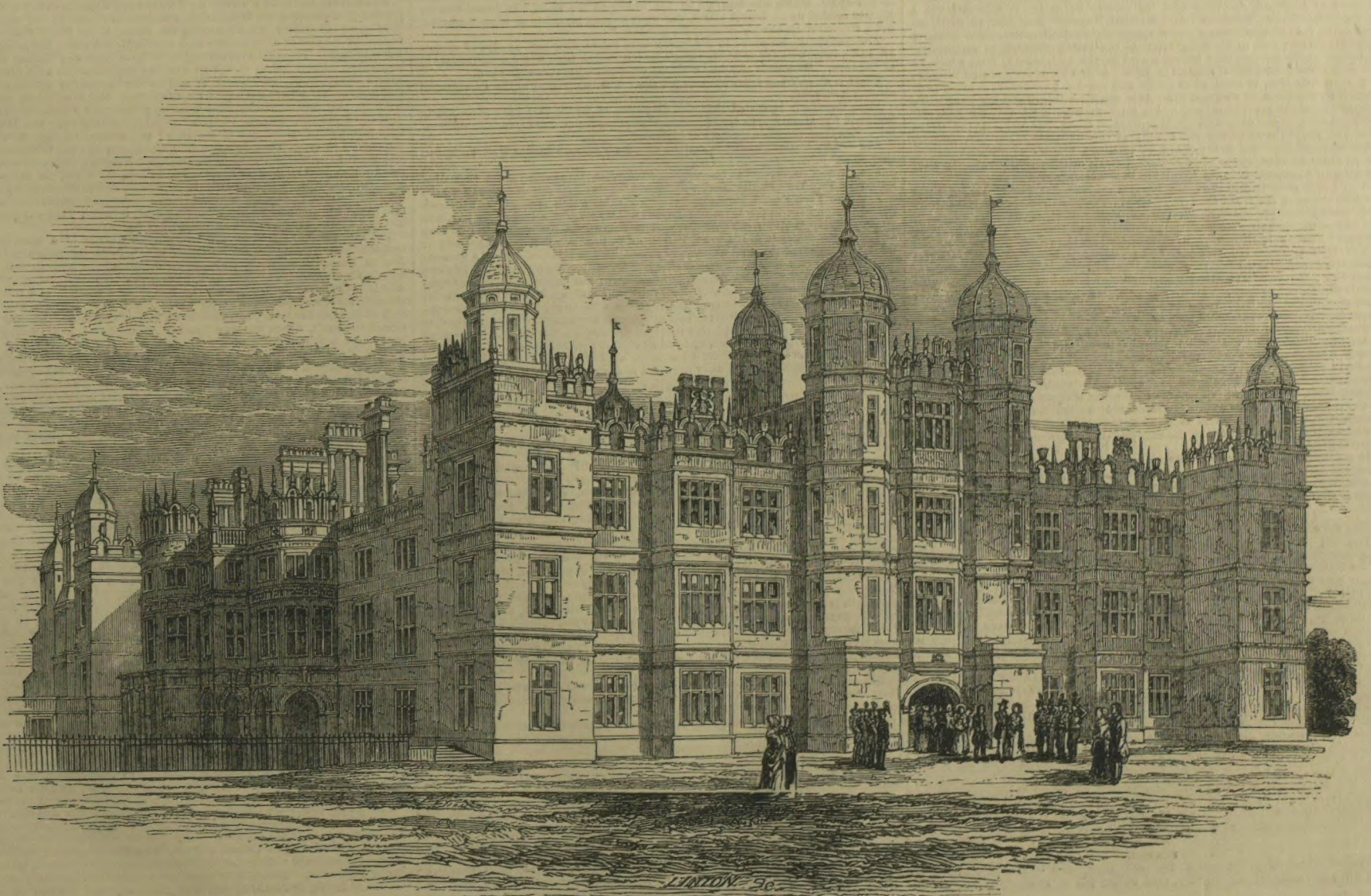
The pauperism of England differs from that of Scotland, and the destitution of Ireland differs in many points from both. We have, therefore, three systems of poor relief, which have grown up gradually, and have become national. We have, in fact, three Poor Laws, though their difference might not be easy to trace in the statute-book. What the English Poor Law is we all know; it has been introduced into Ireland, but there it neither is, nor will be, the same as on this side the Channel. And the system pursued in Scotland has but little resemblance to either. How have these differences arisen?

In England it is said the Poor Law is harsh, utilitarian, destructive of private charity. When the endowments of the Church were seized by the State, and ceased to be applied in charity at the very time when the amount of pauperism was altogether outgrowing the possibility of its being relieved from private sources, some provision for the poor became a stern necessity. Then came the Act of Elizabeth, not the first on the subject, but the one that threw our Poor Law into the form it took under what is called the old system. But those who think the legislation of that time, with respect to the poor, was directed either by a tender or merciful spirit, are greatly mistaken. Mendicancy, which was one of the most common forms of desti-

tution, was more severely punished than theft; and any pauper demanding relief twice might be branded with a red-hot iron! The whippings and scourgings were also frequent; so that the reproach so often made to the present system—that it punishes poverty as a crime—is applicable with tenfold force to the laws of Elizabeth and her successors, for a return of whose golden days some philanthropists are sighing. These laws too were made by "our old nobility," whose virtues are so pathetically sung by the poets of the Young England school; for then the hard-hearted manufacturing system had not arisen, and Manchester and Birmingham were not. On the whole, then, we have improved; the defect of the present system is that it is too stiff and uniform, not varied enough to suit different circumstances and different localities, and that it causes much needless hardship by leaving too little to the discretion of those who have a local knowledge of local things. It centres all wisdom and omniscience at Somerset House.

This is an error, but a remediable one; and as we have to deal with an amount of population that the Legislators of the days of Elizabeth could not even dream of, it would be easier to adopt our present system more perfectly to present circumstances, than to go back to the barbarous and inhuman laws of our ancestors—though they contained the germ of that wise and necessary provision that has often saved this country from the most awful convulsions.

In Scotland, the property of the Church was confiscated and destroyed in the same manner as in England. But the country being more thinly peopled, there was less pauperism and less pressure on its resources. The manufacturing system was not developed there till much later, and then not to so great an extent, and something is also due to the frugal, hardy, and independent character of the people. But now the system of poor relief in



Scotland is a very imperfect one—too imperfect it is rapidly becoming for the present state of things. In the rural districts of Scotland, the state of the destitute poor is no better than in England; in the great towns we have evidence that it is even worse. The system by which the Heritors and the Kirk Session determine the amount to be gathered, they, themselves, being often directly interested in keeping it as low as possible, cannot continue. The details of misery recently published from Scotland are far worse—considered as proofs of the working of a system—than those furnished by England.

In Ireland, till within these very few years, there was no Poor Law at all. The great mass of poverty and pauperism there is in the Catholic provinces, and the natural generosity of the people, increased by the merit universally attached to the act of almsgiving, gave rise to a system of mutual assistance, which, except in times of actual famine, was sufficient to support life. The poor shared their potatoe with the poorer, and hundreds could give relief in provisions, in this manner, who could not possibly pay a money rate. This is beginning to be discovered now; in several of the Unions the machinery of the law has been brought to a complete stop; the poor-rates, now, like the tithes of old, have to be collected by the aid of the soldiery, and it was considered lately, a rather good day's work when five shillings were gathered in—at an expense of twice as many pounds! There is a great absurdity in thus forcing a law which in some points works badly here, without modification, on a people among whom it is sure to work far worse. The rigid workhouse test is hated in England, but submitted to—there is no other resource. In Ireland it excites horror, and there being the old voluntary system to fall back upon, it is spurned. In England the property that can be rated to the poor is various in kind and immense in amount; in Ireland it is principally the land, and that, in the localities where poverty most abounds is in the hands of landlords, who notoriously squeeze the utmost penny from the tenant, leaving little for the poor-rate-collector; for after the shovel there is nothing for the rake. If no relief is to be given but within the walls of the workhouse, the law will be inoperative; if out-door relief is conceded, and if it is, as it probably will be, given in the shape of provisions, not money—what has been gained? The nation had already adopted a system that had the same effect, and in a more direct manner.

Thus the administration of the fund on which the wholly destitute are dependent in the three parts of the kingdom differs as much as the several countries themselves. Any attempt to force one uniform and similar system on all of them will fail, as it is now failing in Ireland. The centralizing tendencies of our governments may lead them to attempt to do it, and it may be useful to draw attention to the circumstances that will make the attempt a mischievous one. That some system will always be necessary, is a thing to be deplored; but, taking the whole of society together, we need not wish for the feudal times of our ancestors, nor the condition of Russia at the present day, as the price of an exemption from that system. We must not too readily believe all that is said about the superiority of the past. True we have a vast amount of poverty and destitution; but the soil of England supports more than ten times the population that it did in the days of serfdom and vassalage, when Poor Laws were unknown, and yet we are exempt from the famines that used periodically to visit the island in those "good old times." The Russian serf is fed and lodged—for the same reason that a roof and fodder are given to a horse or cow—because he is profitable; but we doubt if even the inmates of a Union-house would buy a security for food and lodging, with the liability, at the caprice of an Emperor, to be sent to be shot in the Caucasus, or to be knouted to death at the will of a drunken Boyard.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Much curiosity is excited in Parisian society by a young pilgrim, a native of that country which is now becoming so interesting to France—Algeria. He is the son of Ben Salem, the chief of the Kabyles, the fiercest race of Algeria—who has been lately fighting the French with success in the mountains of Delhi. This boy, only twelve years of age, ran away from his father's camp some time ago, because his father would not allow him to marry, and surrendered himself to Marshal Bugeaud, declaring that the motive which led to this step was a strong inclination for domestic life. Marshal Bugeaud sent him to Paris, assuring him that he would there see numbers of beautiful ladies, from whom to make his choice; but, to the indignation of the young aspirant to matrimony, no sooner was he arrived, than he was placed at the Arab school, from which he was only emancipated about a fortnight ago. At first his anger knew no bounds; but, upon reflection, he resolved to study, and acquire knowledge, in order to fit himself for the duties of conjugal life. It is the most amusing thing imaginable to hear him relate his adventures, which he does with great vivacity and wit. He was taken, in company with his countryman, Omar Roumeli, to the Opera Comique, where the brilliancy and novelty of the spectacle made him actually shout with delight. He is beginning to accustom himself to Parisian habits, but he takes no wine, to the great contempt of his countryman, who is far from being equally scrupulous in his adherence to the Mohammedan precept.

A very odd *contretemps* that has lately transpired, has caused smiles innumerable amongst the diplomatic celebrities. The day that M. Martins de la Rosa transmitted the collar of the Golden Fleece to M. Guizot, decorations of the Legion of Honour were given to various Dons of the ancient Iberia. It so happened that de la Rosa wore upon the occasion, the red ribbon of Portugal, and M. Guizot, whose vision is not of the longest, imagined that Spain's late ambassador and present minister, was already in possession of the wished-for distinction; the error was, alas! discovered too late, but the order was ultimately dispatched to Spain. It is said, as a reward to the editor of the *Presse* journal, who was the first to notice the omission of our Minister of Peace, the same distinguished cognizance has since been accorded to the writer in that journal, who was the means of correcting the oversight.

A new militia of the church dominant has been formed, consisting of members of a religious order, whose real mission is the promulgation of peace and good will to man. It is intended to found three monasteries in Algeria, on the site of Mount Athos, Carmel, and in some other advisable spot. Their object is agriculture, and the conversion of the children of Mahomet to gospel credence. Each monastery to contain six hundred able-bodied brethren, to work the plough, and wield the sword in the good cause—a sort of agricultural crusade. A vast number of young men of the noblest families are about to enlist in the holy ranks of the cross.

In our letters new visitors are constantly announced. Amongst the northern stars who are coming to shed their brightness on the horizon of fashion here, is the Marchioness of Aylesbury, whose blonde chevelure and elegant four-in-hand expertness, as Racine has it,

"A conduire un char dans la carrière,"

excites the emulation of all our sportsmen and lionnes.

You will say mine is a cuckoo note—our lament here is still the same. The amusements of the watering places, and the great hunts which have commenced at the Chateaux, still retain but too many of our fashionables, and the fair emigrants who hasten with such alacrity from the metropolis at the beginning of the month of May, only return slowly, and one by one. Such is the effect of the increasing influence of English fashion here. Meanwhile, we regret to say, that the news from the watering places is woful; that gambling is going on with increased fury at all the fashionable resorts of this nature; and we hear, that at Hamburg the losses of the *banque de jeu* have amounted to 250,000 florins (£36,000) in a fortnight.

The Princes have been giving *grandes chasses à courre* in the Bois de Compiègne, at which the élite of our young fashionables were assembled; whilst St. Cloud, new rooms of surpassing magnificence being added, passes in review his French Majesty's servants from the different theatres. But they are now on the wing to Naples, accompanied by *Fourgons*, charged with all the elegant knick-knackeries, perfumes, silks, and tissues, of every kind, the Duke d'Aumale's boundless wealth can evoke from the mysterious penetralia of our choicest artisans. The bride is worthy of the gift. Daughter of the Prince of the House of Naples, most distinguished by the elevation of thought and feeling, although *pétite* in figure, she is a beautiful blonde, with luxuriant flaxen hair, of the most silvery colour imaginable. Her arrival in France will be a signal for festivities, which will begin on her landing at Toulon, and continue in Paris. And of these you shall have ample description in my weekly record.

FRANCE.

The only interesting incident of the week, mentioned in the Paris papers, is the announcement by the Ministry, that on the 9th of December next, 200 of

the 300 millions of the loan of 1841 remaining on hand will be offered for competition by the Minister of Finance.

The *Moniteur* gives, in the following terms, the royal ordinance upon the subject:—

"Art 1. Our Minister Secretary of State of the Finance is authorised to sell, with competition and publicity, and on sealed tenders, the amount of rentes Three per Cents, necessary to produce a capital of 200,000,000 francs. Those rentes will bear interest from the 22nd of December, 1844. The sale will be made to the company who shall offer the highest price for it, our Minister of Finance always reserving to himself the faculty of refusing any bidding under the minimum fixed by him.

"Art 2. Agreeably to the provisions of the second paragraph of the 35th article of the law of June 25th, 1841, the dotation of the sinking fund will be increased from the 1st of January, 1844, by a sum equal to the hundredth part of the nominal capital of the rentes, which are to be negotiated in virtue of the above 1st article."

M. Barbet de Jouy, former tutor of the children of Prince de Polignac, has been appointed Consul of France at the Mauritius.

The *Presse* of Tuesday contains some violent declamation against England and everything English. The main object of the *Presse* is to impress on the French government the necessity of abandoning an English union for the more rational and beneficial alliances of the Continental powers.

The *National* states, that the French Government, enlightened by the information received as to the causes which led to the late war with Morocco, are about to appoint a special agent to reside with the Emperor of Morocco, and to remain in constant communication with him.

A letter from Algiers, dated Nov. 6, says:—"Marshal Bugeaud returned here yesterday. The marshal found a great difficulty in quelling the Kabyle insurrection. At his approach they fled to the mountains, and made preparations for a vigorous defence. The marshal, not thinking it advisable to pursue them, ordered a general *razzia*, and the troops commenced by cutting down the olive trees. This so frightened the Kabyles, that they sent a deputation to the marshal, offering their submission; this, after some preliminary arrangements, was accepted. The marshal, however, places no reliance on the protestations of those savages, and an imposing force is to be sent into the neighbourhood of Dellys. It is reported here that Abd-el-Kader is strongly supported by the Kabyles of Morocco, and that he has succeeded in raising an insurrection against the Emperor. Should the ex-Emir succeed against Abderahman, it is his intention to pay a visit to the east of Algeria. Should this be so, and it is most likely, the submission of the Kabyles is of no great importance. Marshal Bugeaud leaves Algiers on the 15th for Marseilles."

The announcement of the new loan appears to have imparted vigour to the market in Paris.

The *Moniteur* contains the returns of the operations of the sinking fund during the third quarter of 1844, from which it appears that the amount of Rentes, Three per Cent., redeemed during that period was 253,380*fr.* per annum, and the capital applied thereto 6,881,636*fr.*

SPAIN.

A telegraphic despatch has been received in Paris from Bayonne, announcing that the Spanish Congress definitively voted its address on the 8th instant.

The discussion on the project of reform was to commence on the 9th. Madrid was perfectly tranquil.

The court-martial for the trial of General Prim had held their first sitting, and after hearing the indictment read, and other preliminary matters, had decided that, on account of the irregularity of the proceedings, and the errors made in the drawing up of the indictment, a fresh examination should take place preparatory to another sitting, for which no day was fixed.

A letter from Valencia states that a riotous assemblage had taken place in that city, but which was put down without much difficulty by the military, who were ordered to the spot. Some arrests were made. A seizure of arms had been made in a house, the owner of which was arrested.

The Barcelona journals mention the execution, on the 4th, of Don Antonio St. Just, the son of the unfortunate General who was murdered some years ago in a riot at Malaga. St. Just had been condemned to death for participation in the Centralist conspiracy last year. He preserved to the last moment an admirable serenity; he made his will, wrote to several of his friends, and received the consolations of religion with edifying piety.

PORTUGAL.

Our Lisbon letters of the 5th instant are barren so far as news is concerned, but they state an important fact, indicative of the power of the Government to follow up the despotic course in which it has embarked. In spite of the strenuous opposition given to it, the Bill of Indemnity for the recent despotic decrees has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 72 against 26. Thus the Ministers are likely to succeed in restoring despotism. At all events, their power is more firmly established than ever.

A convention has been entered into between France and Portugal, for the establishment of a line of steam-packets of the Royal Marine of France, communicating monthly between port St. Nazario (near Nantes), Lisbon, Madeira, Fayal, St. Jago of the Cape de Verde, Goree, Rio Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres. This convention may probably tend to increase the relations between France and Portugal.

UNITED STATES.

The packet-ship Rochester, has arrived at Liverpool from New York, with papers to the 24th ult. They contain an account of a dreadful hurricane on Lake Erie, attended with fearful loss of human life. The neighbourhood of Buffalo seems to have suffered the most severely. A letter dated Buffalo, Oct. 10, gives the following particulars:—

"After several days of rainy, disagreeable weather, the wind at the north-east, it commenced blowing pretty fresh last night about 11 o'clock. At half-past 12 it suddenly veered round to the south-west, and blew a perfect hurricane, crowding the water of the lake, which had been kept above by the previous wind, almost instantaneously upon the city."

"The flood on the flats is more destructive than any we have ever had, the water having risen in one hour over ten feet, sweeping off houses, barns, store-houses, tanneries, the track of the Utica and Buffalo Railroad for a mile, and drowning men, women, children, horses, cows, oxen, and hogs."

"The loss of human life is already ascertained to exceed 50; and as the gale has not subsided, it is feared there must be a great addition to the list."

"The number of houses blown down and unroofed will exceed 100. A house in Elk-street, which was deserted by the family as the water was heard coming in, was carried up to Seneca-street, and stands there precisely as when it started, not a single article having changed its position."

"The Buffalo papers go on to describe a long list of disasters, as also of steamers and a large number of other vessels driven ashore high and dry on the banks of the lake. Hundreds of small craft are enumerated amongst the lost."

There is no political news in these papers. The excitement of the Presidential contest continues.

From Canada it is stated that the elections, as far as they have gone, are in favour of the Government candidates. The commercial intelligence is satisfactory. Most of the state stocks had improved in price.

The Acadia steamer has since arrived with later accounts from New York, but they do not present anything of importance.

The steamer Great Western, which sailed from Liverpool on the 12th ult., arrived at New York on the 36th, making her passage in fourteen days and a half.

The New York Papers have advices from Mexico which allude to an infamous outrage committed in the town of Toluca on the person of a French subject, and which is likely to create some excitement in France. A French sailor had been arrested by the Alcaldé of the town, and taken to prison. It is not stated why or for what he was arrested; but when in prison he was asked if he was a Frenchman, and answered in the affirmative; he was immediately ordered to receive two hundred lashes, attended by music; after which he was ordered to kiss the drummer's feet, and, on his refusal to do so, he was sentenced to receive 50 lashes more, and other indignities were committed upon his body, too horrible to mention; after which he was released, having become a maniac through his dreadful sufferings. In consequence of this outrage, the French Consul had refused all intercourse with the authorities, and had forwarded despatches to his government, respecting the treatment French citizens are subjected to in that department of Mexico. A French fleet was daily expected to arrive.

CHINA.

The following letter from a correspondent at Hong Kong, dated July 30, contains some information upon the subject of exports, which will, no doubt, be interesting to our commercial readers:—

Having promised in my last a few hints on exports, I now have pleasure in fulfilling that pledge.

Merchants must eagerly inquire what shall I send? Is the market not overdone? I propose to satisfy these demands at present.

Cotton goods, such as white and grey long cloths, are in demand, and pay well; and that is the staple article of our export. Tin, ratans, &c., &c., I believe, also go down; and iron, when it is low in England, may find a market here; but as it rises, the people fall back upon their own supply. I should mention for the information of printers, that the Chinese print on our white long cloths their own patterns very neatly. Broad cloth does not answer. Russia beats us. I have heard that samples of their cloth, with prices, have been submitted to our manufacturers at home, and that they confessed they could not compete. I know not whether the Russia trade enjoys a bounty. The consumption is limited—the poorer classes using cotton; the richer, silks lined with furs, and very magnificent affairs these armless cloaks are.

By the by, however, small quantities of a description suitable to the market may be produced at home, and sent with safety, I think; as if Russia gives a bounty, she will soon tire of that commercial system, as other countries have done.

But vast as the population of cotton manufacture consumers is, and far as we leave their native spinners behind, there is that at work, which must, ere long, limit our exports materially, unless cured.

I refer to the drain on the bullion of China, which was felt even before the late war, and which, without any new and aggravating circumstance, must continue oppressive; trade remaining the same.

Any man of business can at once see the very great danger in which our trade is placed, by simply considering that if that objection of the Emperor to opium, which led to the war, arose, as was shrewdly suspected, from feeling that the opium was getting scarce, what must now be the state of affairs eight years or so after? Each year showing in trade a balance of specie against China, to the amount of £1,500,000, and now a payment of near £5,000,000 in hard cash, to our Government, beside—indeed, in some quarters, such is the feeling on the subject, that it is said China will not pay the ransom within the given time.

There is one mode by which the undoubted intention of Providence, that one country should sustain another, may be fulfilled—one way, by which half the world, just discovered as it were, may not be lost to the other; and, if the spirit

of Spain, that at one eager clutch, without a single benefit to herself, wrung the life, energy, and substance, of centuries out of the new world, do not blight the councils of our nation, it will be adopted—the reduction of the duties on cheap teas.

The power to effect this reduction is yours; common sense is with you, the people are with you, the manufacturer of course, and the intelligent farmer also.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—A CITY COLONNADE.—A plan is in contemplation in the City to form an avenue, or colonnade, from near the end of Bartholomew-lane, Throgmorton-street, to London-wall and Finsbury-pavement South, forming a branch avenue or colonnade, terminating at, or near to London-wall and Finsbury-circus. Though the intended alterations do not extend a very great distance, yet the various avenues pass through no fewer than six parishes, namely, St. Christopher-le-Stocks, St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, St. Margaret, Lothbury, St. Peter-le-Poor, St. Stephen Coleman, and Allhallows, of London-wall.

CURTAINMENT OF HOURS OF BUSINESS.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of persons engaged in the various branches of the wholesale drapery trade, took place at the Gerard's Hall, Basing-lane, at which several speakers complained that those individuals had no time for mental culture or recreation. A resolution was voted to the effect that the wholesale drapers in the City and elsewhere should be waited on, and requested to close their warehouses at one o'clock p.m. every Saturday.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The mortality continues to augment, in the proportion of 1-34th. The deaths last week were 989; the week before, 960. The ravages of small-pox and scarlatina remain about double the average for the last five years. The number of violent deaths was last week 59—five more than the five years' average; of those a dozen were cases of drowning, nearly all of which, it is to be feared, were suicides; added to which are five or six cases of suicide by hanging.

DEBTORS IN THE METROPOLITAN PRISONS.—There are now only 110 persons in Whitecross-street Prison, about the same number in the Queen's Prison, and only 25 in Horseman-lane Gaol, making the number of persons confined for debt in the metropolitan prisons about 245. Some time ago nearly 400 were confined in Whitecross-street Prison alone. It is understood that the county prisons are in a somewhat similar position.

THE POLISH BALL AT GUILDHALL.—Another ball for the benefit of the Polish refugees is to be given at the Guildhall on Tuesday next. The committee met on Wednesday last to make the requisite arrangements. Lord Dudley Stuart took the opportunity of stating that he had received the most encouraging assurances of support upon the occasion. The noble lord added that the long list of distinguished persons who had signified their desire to patronise the ball, headed by the illustrious lady who never failed them, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and graced by such names as the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lord and Lady Wharfedale, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord and Lady John Russell, and not least in importance, Sir Robert and Lady Sale (cheers), was evidence of the favour with which their undertaking was regarded by persons in high stations of different parties.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A NEWLY-MARRIED MAN.—On Wednesday week Joseph Ames, who has been for some years a bookkeeper at the Bull, Aldgate, was married in Whitechapel Church, to a young woman, several years his junior. On leaving the church, Ames, addressing his bride, said, "You want to go to the west-end of the town, don't you? But mind and be back in an hour, and then perhaps we may go out together." The bride promised to comply with his request, and was about to part with him for an hour, when her husband, as if recollecting himself, said, "Here, take care of this; you may want it, and it may be of some service to you;" and at the same time handed her a bag, containing 120 sovereigns, and also the marriage certificate, observing that the latter might be of use to her also. Mrs. Ames proceeded to the west end of the town, and returned within the specified time to a public-house which her husband had taken, and in which they were to commence business on the following day, when, to her great surprise, she discovered that her husband had not been there. She remained for some time in the greatest possible anxiety for his arrival, when a messenger brought her a note, written evidently in much haste by her husband, informing her that there was £130 in the bank, which she could have, together with some more money in his trunks, and stating that she might have all, as well as his clothes, and that, in all probability, she would never see him more. It seems that he has kept his word, for no trace of him has been discovered.

FIRE IN THE WESTMINSTER-ROAD.—Last Sunday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Callaway, draper, near Astley's Amphitheatre. The female servant and a lad were taken from the first floor down by a ladder, and thereby escaped uninjured. Mr. Callaway, however, was not so fortunate, for thinking he could subdue the flames by the aid of a bucket of water, he ran down stairs to procure one, but he was met by a huge sheet of flame and smoke, which forced him backwards, destroying the hair on his head, and burning him about the face, neck, and ears. He managed to reach the kitchen area, nearly suffocated; and before he could be rescued, the iron grating over the same was compelled to be forced. The flames were extinguished by six o'clock; but not until the buildings and the stock-in-trade, furniture, &c., were nearly destroyed. The damage is very considerable, and will fall upon the Sun and Imperial Offices.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE OF MR. SERGEANT ANDREWS.—Late last week, an account was sent to us to the effect that Mr. Sergeant Andrews had attempted self-destruction, by cutting his throat; but as it was stated that the wound was slight, we were unwilling to give publicity to the rumour, in the hope that the act would not be attended with serious consequences. Unfortunately, however, the learned gentleman expired on Wednesday from the effects of it at his residence at Hampstead-heath. The melancholy depression of spirits, produced by long study in the legal profession, is the only cause assignable for the rash act. The learned gentleman was married, and has left a widow and two young children. The learned Sergeant, who was in his 73rd year, was the senior sergeant at law, and held his appointment by virtue of a patent granted in the reign of George III.

ALARMING ACCIDENT FROM AN EXPLOSIVE SHELL.—On Tuesday a dreadful accident occurred on Wimbledon common to a man of the name of James Taylor, an old soldier, while assisting Dr. Ryan, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, in a series of experiments on a new explosive shell, the invention of Mr. Buckingham. Two shells which ought to have exploded having remained for two hours, and it being imagined that the shell could be kept quiescent at the will of the inventor, Taylor took up one for the purpose of washing the earth off its surface. He was in the act of stooping when the shell burst, carrying away both the poor fellow's hands, and wounding him most dreadfully in the legs. A portion of the shell entered the right cheek, carrying away the lower jaw, and then passing out on the side of the neck; yet, strange to say, without injuring the carotid artery. Tourniquets were immediately applied to the arms and legs, and the sufferer was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he arrived, as may be expected, in a state of collapse. He rallied, however, in the course of the evening, and Mr. Tatham proceeded to remove the remaining fragments of the horribly fractured jawbone, and afterwards performed amputation on both arms just below the elbow. Notwithstanding these injuries, Taylor is perfectly sensible, and some faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

INGENUOUS ROBBERY.—A few nights ago a robbery of a most ingenious description was perpetrated on the premises of Messrs. De Lisle and Co., bankers, No. 16, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, by the man-servant, who immediately absconded. It appears that the firm possesses what is called a "well-safe," which is drawn up during the day by means of a chain from a brick vault, and when down is secured at the top by a strong iron lid. Being unable to pick the lock of this lid, the thief proceeded down below, and worked his way through the side of the vault, which was near two feet in thickness, and, coming at the safe, broke open a drawer containing near £800 in gold and small notes. In another part of the safe was £2500 in a box, which, however, he could not come at, and a pair of diamond earrings of immense value. He also broke open several of the desks of the clerks, from which he extracted some £20 more, and, proceeding to the drawing-room above, broke open Mrs. De Lisle's private cash-box, in which was deposited £33. The fellow's name is Charles Smith, and he is about twenty-two years of age; he has been employed by the firm for the last four years. The police are in active pursuit, but as yet have gained no clue. A reward of £100 is offered.

DEATH FROM CHOKING BY A PIECE OF MEAT.—On Tuesday, Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Prince Regent, Mile-end New-town, on the body of Samuel Knox, aged sixty-eight years. Elizabeth Knox, of No. 13, York-street, Mile-end New-town, a daughter of deceased, deposed that on Saturday last he was eating his dinner, which consisted of beef and mutton stew. In the midst of his repast he was suddenly seized with a fit of coughing. Mr. Todd, a neighbouring surgeon, promptly attended. Mr. Todd stated, that he found deceased quite insensible, as if from suffocation. He put his fingers down his throat, but could find nothing. He then passed a candle down his oesophagus without success, but upon a second trial with his fingers he found the top of the trachea open, and upon introducing his fingers he succeeded in drawing out a piece of gristle, about two inches in length, which had lodged in the windpipe. Death almost immediately ensued. It appeared that deceased was in the habit of "bolting" his food instead of properly masticating it. Twice before he had nearly met with a similar death. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death by choking with a piece of meat."

FALL OF TWO HOUSES IN THE LONDON-ROAD.—On Wednesday morning about eight o'clock, the inhabitants of the London-road, Southwark, were much alarmed by the falling of two houses, Nos. 32 and 33, on the west side of the street. It was at one time supposed that Mrs. Sears and her infant were buried in the ruins; but fortunately they slept in the attic, and the roof of the house falling outward saved them, and they were extricated by the police. The houses that have fallen are tenanted by Mrs. Sears and Mrs. Cohen, both dealing in chinaware. The accident occurred by Mr. Sears having undermined his premises, for the purpose of extending them. The foundations were disturbed on Monday for the purpose of erecting a wall at the rear; and the heavy rain that has fallen since has been the principal cause of the falling in of the houses.

CAB ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a horse which was attached to the cab 1471, whilst proceeding down Fleet-street, suddenly took fright, and proceeded at a railroad pace until he arrived at the avenue leading to St. Bride's Church, when the cab came in violent collision with the lamp-post, and was instantly upset, together with the horse. The cabman was hurled several yards from his seat into the road. The cabman sustained a fracture of the hip joint, and a dislocation of the right shoulder, and was much cut and bruised about the head and face.

NINE LIVES LOST BY THE BURSTING OF A STEAM-PIPE.

On Tuesday afternoon a very distressing and fatal accident, involving the death of nine persons, occurred on board the steam-boat *Gipsy Queen*, lying at one of the Blackwall buoys off the Brunswick Pier. Seven of the unfortunate sufferers met with instantaneous death; and out of five others more or less injured by the unfortunate occurrence, and who were conveyed to the London Hospital, two have since died.

The vessel (the *Gipsy Queen*) is a new iron steam-boat, of about 500 tons burden, having two engines of 150 horse power each. The boat is the first built by the firm of Jacob and Joseph Samuda, who, within the last two years, took premises in Bow-creek. The engines, too, with which the *Gipsy Queen* is fitted are upon a new construction, being what are called "bell-crank" engines. At three o'clock in the afternoon the vessel left the creek for an experimental trip, having on board about 20 persons, including Mr. Jacob Samuda, the principal of the firm. She went down the river to below Woolwich in gallant style. On her return to Blackwall she was moored to one of the buoys, where it was intended she should remain all night. In a short time after the vessel had been made fast, an explosion was heard by persons on the Brunswick Pier to proceed from the direction of the steamer, and almost immediately afterwards cries for boats proceeded from the same quarter. Not a moment was lost in making towards the steamer, when the most heart-rending sight presented itself. Five persons were found, apparently in a state of madness, running to and fro the deck, screaming with anguish, while their appearance showed that their lamentations were real. With all speed they were conveyed on shore, and met with every attention that could be afforded, by Captain Routh, managing director of the Blackwall Railway, and assistants. The agonizing cries of these unfortunate persons were said to be dreadful. They begged for cold water to quell the scalding heat they were suffering in their throats, and when the cooling fluid was applied to the mouths of one or two, the skin from their lips peeled off as though under the influence of a searing iron. They were all conveyed, without loss of time, to the London Hospital. The sufferers were in the engine-room, which was so filled with steam, that to get them out was impossible until the scalding vapour had escaped. In order, therefore, to facilitate their extraction, the decks were cut up with pick-axes, adzes, crowbars, and every sort of implement at hand that could be applied to the purpose. By this means the steam got a greater vent, and subsided much sooner than it would otherwise have done. As soon as the engine-room was sufficiently clear, a descent was made, and seven human forms, scalded to death, were discovered, with features contorted with agony, some bleeding from the nose, ears, and mouth, and their flesh peeling from the bones at the touch. In fact, it may be said the clothing alone kept flesh and bone together. The bodies were taken ashore, and placed in one of the Blackwall Railway warehouses, where six of them were shortly afterwards recognized, and proved to be Mr. Jacob Samuda, the head of the firm; Henry Scobell, engineer; James Scandlers, engineer; Thomas Nugent, engineer; James Newman, fireman; Arthur M'Ghee, fireman; and Samuel Dodd, engineer. The names of those who were taken to the hospital are:—Mr. W. Riley, foreman to the Messrs. Samuda; James Hill, boiler-maker; Charles Mills and William Donovan, stokers; and a third stoker, whose name could not be ascertained. It is conjectured that the main steam pipe to the engine became affected by a stuffing-box in the junction-pipe, the giving way of which let the steam into the engine-room. It is also said that the boilers were made to stand a pressure of 40lb. per inch, and their working power was 25lb. per inch. This latter pressure had not been maintained the whole distance of the trip, but was up to that mark when the vessel arrived at the moorings. As soon as she was made fast, Mr. Lowe, principal engineer to the firm, was about to give instructions for the raking out of the fire, when he was requested by Mr. Jacob Samuda to go on deck to ascertain how she was blowing off. Mr. Lowe accordingly went upon deck, and had not got above ten feet from the engine-room entrance when the explosion took place. The preservation of this gentleman must be considered as almost a miracle—a few seconds later, and he most probably would have shared the fate of his unfortunate companions. Amongst those who are injured, and whose lives are saved, three were dragged on deck from the engine-room on the first alarm, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

The names of the deceased on which the inquest was held, on Wednesday, are Jacob Samuda, Henry Scobell, James Scandlers, Thomas Nugent, John Newman, Arthur M'Ghee, and Samuel Dodd.

The inquest was held at one o'clock, at the Queen's Head, Poplar, in the first instance, and afterwards adjourned to the Town hall, before Mr. Baker.

The jury having viewed the bodies, Joseph Reed, Orchard-place, Blackwall, was sworn. He said he was a pattern maker. He recognised one of the bodies he had just seen as that of Jacob Samuda, engineer; he resided in Somer-street, Southwark, and was about 31 years of age. He also recognised Henry Scobell; he was an engineer, and resided at 14, Hale-street, and was 44 years of age; James Scandlers, 27 years of age, who resided in Poplar, engineer; Thomas Nugent, who resided at 157, Union-street, Southwark; he was 18 years of age, and an engineer; John Newman, who was a fireman, residing in Poplar, and 37 years of age; Arthur M'Ghee, who resided in Burford's-court, Robin Hood-lane, and was a fireman, 35 years of age; and Samuel Dodd, who was an engineer, residing in Orchard-place, Blackwall, and was 27 years of age.

The Coroner then addressed the jury, and said he was quite in their hands as to the description of evidence that should be adduced before them. Mr. George Lowe, who was one of the engineers, was the first, but whether it would be expedient to examine him at the outset would be for them to determine.

The jury having said that they wished him to be forthcoming.

He was sworn, and deposed as follows:—Was in the employ of Messrs. Jacob and Joseph Samuda. Mr. Jacob Samuda was at the head of the firm, and is the deceased. Did not know whether the vessel was theirs; they built the boat and put the engines in for a company in Ireland. She was an iron steamboat. Messrs. Samuda were builders of iron steamboats at Bow-creek, Blackwall, as well as engineers. The vessel was called the *Gipsy Queen*. A ship of her size and dimensions is worth about £15,000, the engines being worth about £8000. There were two engines working together, coupled by two cranks without an intermediate shaft. They are different engines to those in ordinary use, and he believed they were worked under a patent. They are both direct-acting and beam-engines, and combine the two. They are placed fore and aft the ship. The two cylinders in a common beam-engine stand athwart the ship: these stand fore and aft. The object of this arrangement, he believed, was to save room. He did not consider it any more dangerous than the common mode of placing them. The beam of a common engine revolves upon its centre; the beam of Messrs. Samuda's engine has its motion at the extreme end, instead of in the middle; the beam is in two parts. That constitutes the main difference.

The Coroner.—Do you think that difference of construction has at all contributed to the accident?

Witness.—No. Till this accident happened he had not the opportunity of seeing that part which had given way. It was kept from his view. He believed that the contract which Messrs. Samuda had was to work up all the old parts of an old steam-engine, which came out of an old vessel; and the steam-pipe which had given way appeared to him to be part of the old pipes; but he did not know whether they were or not. They were condensing engines, and never were worked higher than 10lb. to the square inch all the time they worked yesterday. He was out yesterday with the vessel, and had the management; and the engine gave about 20 to 24 strokes.

By a Juror.—The valve would not rise at 10lb. to the square inch. The power Messrs. Samuda intended to work them at was 40lb. to the square inch. The horse-power of the engines would depend on the pressure the boilers would bear. At the speed she was going yesterday he should suppose the engines were about 200 horse-power.

By a Juror.—The diameter of the cylinders was 45 inches.

The vessel left her moorings at Bow-creek at a little after three o'clock. The engines were tried for the first time on Friday last, whilst the vessel was at her moorings. This was her first trip. He was below, and did not know how far the vessel went, but he went on deck once when they were somewhere below the arsenal at Woolwich. He believed they went below Woolwich and back. They got back at about ten minutes past five o'clock, and the vessel was then moored off the East India Docks to a buoy, opposite the Brunswick Pier, Blackwall. He wrought one engine, and Samuel Dodd, the deceased, wrought the other. Mr. Samuda was there giving directions. The steam power was kept up when she was fastened to her moorings. Mr. Samuda told him that would do for the engines. He (the witness) said, "Well, I will draw the fires, and blow the boilers off." That meant blowing all the water out of them. Mr. Samuda said, "No, do not do that; I want to see 25lb. to the inch on the boiler before you touch the boilers."

By a Juror.—The valve was a three-valve. No person could get at the valve, as it was boxed up, except by a lever, which would only open it, and not shut it. The pressure could not go to more than 25lb., the valve being then fixed at that pressure.

Mr. Samuda said, "Fetch me a candle," which he (the witness) did, and Mr. Samuda then went to look at the valve. When they looked at the gauge it was 10lb. to the square inch. Mr. Samuda told witness to go upon deck, and observe if the steam was blowing strong off. He (the witness) ordered one of the firemen to go, but Mr. Samuda would not allow him; he said, "I have plenty of men, but I cannot depend on anybody but you," so he (the witness) went away up the ladder, and had not gone four paces on deck to look at the waste steam-pipe when the explosion took place, by which the deceased lost their lives. They were scalded to death by the steam and water. He escaped.

The Coroner.—I suppose you cannot tell what caused the explosion?

Witness.—No, sir.

The Coroner.—Can you form an opinion?

Witness.—The pipes are joined with spigot and faucet.

The Coroner.—Had Mr. Samuda any power over the weight over the valve?

Witness.—No, sir; he had no power over it, it was fixed in a box. No steam could blow out of the valve till there was a pressure of 25lb. to the square inch on the boiler. It required this before the valve would lift. Very little steam indeed was blowing out when I went on deck; it was just oozing out.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Pym, who introduced himself as treasurer of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, stated that he happened to be in town on some business, and was known to Messrs. Samuda. The brother of the deceased was too ill to attend the present inquiry, and he (Mr. Pym) was, therefore, anxious that the public should be set right with regard to the unfortunate occurrence, and begged leave to put a few questions to the witness.

The Coroner said he was quite at liberty to do so.

Mr. Lowe, in reply, stated that neither the plan of the engines, nor the boilers, nor the quality of the materials, had anything to do with the accident, or at all con-

tributed to it; it was occasioned entirely by the mode in which that joint was made. Witness could make a joint sufficiently strong to resist any possible pressure of steam that the boilers would generate by altering the form and materials, and it would be perfectly safe for the future. The boilers, to witness's knowledge, had been proved by water pressure, but he did not know whether they had been tested by steam.

At the conclusion of this witness's examination, the Coroner said it would be desirable that the inquiry should be adjourned, and, as he had received information that the two men, Riley and Donovan, had since died at the London Hospital, he should open the inquest upon them, and in the meantime some further evidence might be obtained, which would throw more light upon the occurrence, and afford more satisfaction to the public, who were deeply interested in inquiries of this nature.

The inquest was then formally adjourned until Saturday (this day).

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

According to the latest report from the hospital, W. Riley, the foreman, and J. Donovan, stoker, were dead; and J. Hill, boiler-maker, was not expected to live. It was stated that C. Mills, stoker, might recover; another stoker had gone home.

The *Gipsy Queen* is still lying moored to a buoy off Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, and is uninjured. The boilers are uninjured, and the machinery unbroken. The cause of the accident was found to be the giving way of the joints of a large steam-pipe connecting the boilers with the cylinders of the machinery. It appears that the kind of joint used for such a purpose was not a proper joint, calculated to resist the force of steam, though such joints are very commonly used.

One of the joints is called a "flange" joint, the two ends of pipe to be joined being flattened out to a much larger diameter, and the flattened surfaces riveted together. This joint is as strong or stronger than the pipe, but will not yield to any vibration, and is therefore not so well calculated for steam-engines.

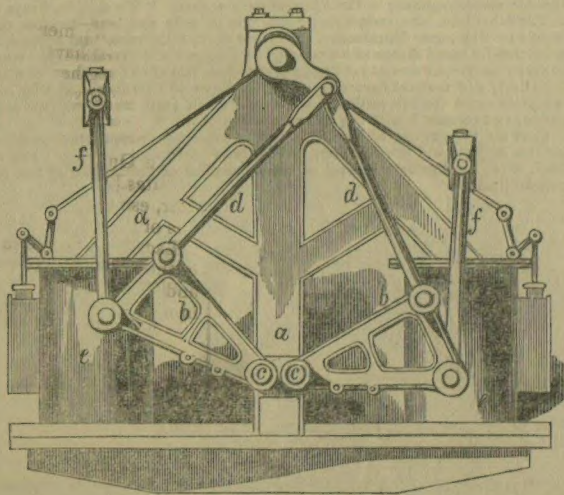
Another joint is called a "stuffing-box," in which one pipe is made to slide into the end of the other, which is made larger to receive it, the edge of the recipient pipe being then riveted to a collar on the inserted pipe. This joint is also quite safe, and yields a little to any vibration of the engine.

The remaining joint, which was the one used to connect the boiler with the machinery of the *Gipsy Queen*, is called a "spigot and faucet" joint, in which the end of one pipe is simply inserted a few inches into the end of the other, without any fastening whatever beyond a packing of hemp to keep it tight. The pipe connecting the boilers with the machinery was of considerable length, having two of these "spigot and faucet" joints in it, one about the middle, and the other, after a sharp bend of the pipe, where it was inserted to the side of the cylinder. It appears that the joint so made had resisted a pressure of steam of 10lb. to the square inch; but on the vessel stopping, Mr. Samuda was anxious to see a pressure of 25lb. to the square inch, to test the valve, the boiler being calculated to bear 40lb. pressure to the square inch, and with this object directed the steam not to be blown off till a pressure of about 25lb. to the square inch was attained. His directions were attended to, and it appears from the evidence at the inquest, that on this pressure being applied, both the "spigot and faucet" joints gave way, the spigot pipe at the joint at the cylinder being forced out of its socket entirely, and the pipe at the elbow bend turned round the other end of this pipe, which also formed a "spigot," at its junction with the pipe to the boiler being also forced out of the "faucet," the whole piece of pipe being disconnected, and hanging in the slings which supported it. The steam thus escaped direct from the boiler through the severed pipe, which is about ten inches in diameter, with immense force, and scalded and suffocated to death all who happened to be within its reach. Mr. Jacob Samuda was immediately under the middle joint of the pipe, which was only about a foot above his head when it gave way.

It was nearly an hour and a half before the steam had sufficiently evaporated to admit of any one entering the engine-room of the vessel, in which the bodies of Mr. Samuda and six of his workmen were found dead and frightfully scalded. On attempting to raise the body of Mr. Samuda by the hand, the skin and flesh, together with his ring, peeled and slipped off the bones. The bodies, as soon as possible, were got out and conveyed to the bone-house at Poplar, where they were laid in a row—a heartrending and shocking sight.

The above appalling accident by which Mr. Jacob Samuda lost his life, has invested the "bell-crank engine," of the *Gipsy Queen*, with an interest which, in our own opinion, it would never otherwise have possessed. We have, therefore, given an elevation of the apparatus, as it appears when in full working order. We believe that the unfortunate gentleman had had but little experience in the construction or management of marine engines, and that to that circumstance may be ascribed the misfortune to which his valuable life has been sacrificed by in some degree attributed. It appears that the engine of the *Gipsy Queen* was patented by Mr. Samuda only so lately as the 10th of January, of the present year; and that, consequently, its adaptation to the purposes of steam navigation, can only be regarded at the present time as of an experimental character. No fault, however, has yet been cast upon the construction of the engine itself; the whole blame appearing to rest in an apparent want of experience in the use of its attendant apparatus. The inventor in his patent describes the principal improvements comprised in his invention in the following words:—

"The first (he says) consists in a novel construction of the steam-engine, whereby the cylinders are placed almost over the keel of the boat; the steam cylinder, piston rod, cross head, and side rods, are of the ordinary construction, but in place of the side lever beams, Mr. Samuda employs a lever of a triangular form, moving upon centres, which gives motion to the connecting rod; the cylinders of this engine are not exactly in a line with each other, but a little sideways, and in an opposite direction to each other, so that the connecting rods may work close to each other; but, if it is desirable to have the cylinders in the same line, it can be effected by cranking one of the connecting rods, so as to receive the other: the following sketch, which is an elevation of the engine, with one side removed, will serve to illustrate more clearly the novel construction of the same:—*a, a*, is the framework of the engine; *b, b*, two iron triangles, working on centres, *c, c*, fixed to the framework; *d, d*, the connecting rods, the lower ends of which are connected to the ends of the triangle by pin joints, and the upper ends to the single crank pin; *e, e*, the cylinders; *f, f*, the side rods connected at one end to the cross head of the piston, and at the other end to the triangle by a pin joint, as shown by the drawing.



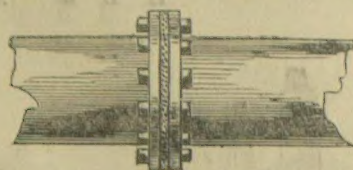
"The second part of these improvements consists in a modification of the above, but in place of one cylinder being employed at each end of the frame, there are two cylinders placed abreast of one another; in this case there are four air pumps employed, which are worked from the cross head, but if preferred one only may be employed, which may be placed in the centre of the frame and worked from the crank shaft; the condensers are underneath the bed plate of the engine. The cylinders in the third part of these improvements are elevated upon brackets cast or otherwise fixed to the framework, so that the pistons descend and are connected to the ends of the triangles by short links; the eccentrics in this case are fixed one on each shaft, and the crank pins are connected by a link, so that the engines, in case of an accident, can be worked independently of each other. The fourth part of these improvements shows the application of the above to vessels moved by submarine propellers. Some idea may be formed of this part by inverting the above sketch. In this case the triangles are placed above the main shaft, which latter passes through the stern of the vessel, and upon it is fixed a drum, having arms of plate iron made in a spiral form, so as to have the effect of forcing a very solid body of water through, the reaction of which has the effect of propelling the vessel. The fifth improvement consists in the arrangement of two vibrating cylinders inclined at an angle of 45 degrees, and an open topped air pump placed between them, all of which are worked from one crank pin."

In popular language, these improvements may be summarily stated, as consisting in, first, a greater length of stroke, and consequently of increased power, combined with easy working; and, secondly, in the form of the engine permitting it to be placed wholly below deck, without mid-ship chambers for the rise of the piston.

The immediate cause of the accident, as well as the various parts of the evidence before the jury, in which it is technically described, will be best understood by a consideration of the following figures:—

The first represents a steam pipe with the ordinary flange joint, formed by the shoulders of each end of the pipe being riveted together. This form of joint is considered to be stronger even than the pipe, but as it is necessarily incapable of adapting itself to the expansions of the tube by heat, or the vibrations attendant on the working of a marine engine, it has latterly been held, notwithstanding its strength and safety, to be ineligible for boat machinery.

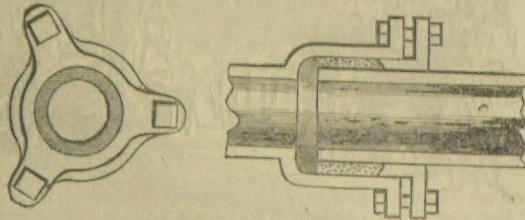
The second shows the form of joint in more general use; the "stuffing-box joint," as it is professionally named. In this mode of forming a junction between two pipes, the enlarged end of one is made, partially, to receive the end of the



other, while the interspace is wound round, or stuffed, with wadding. This arrangement obviously admits the required play of the two pipes, and has been found in practice to be a very safe contrivance.



The third joint is the one which has obtained such a fatal notoriety, bearing the somewhat unintelligible name of the "spigot and faucet joint." The subjoined figures will at once make its construction intelligible. It will be seen, that in this form of joint the interspace is defended by a metallic packing ring,



treble bolted; and a little consideration will show, that should any deficiency occur in the wadding, this ring will have to bear the whole force of the steam, a contingency which seems yet to be provided for.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—The following gentlemen have just been elected scholars upon this foundation:—Burnett, W. B. Smith, R. Allen, Spurrier, Cox, Parkinson, Clubbe, Body, F. Brett, Madden, Willink, Foster, Vassall, J. M. Clarke, G. Frost, Otley, Manby, Newham, Maudson, Pearse, Calvert, J. B. Mayor, Valentine, Leicester.

His Grace the Archbishop of York, Lord High Almoner to her Majesty, has appointed the Venerable Samuel Wilberforce, of Oriel College, Oxford, to be Sub-Almoner, in the room of the late Dean of Carlisle.

The following gentlemen were, on Tuesday, admitted Actual Fellows of All Souls College:—Henry Salisbury Milman, B.A., Merton College; Hon. Frederic Byron, B.A., Balliol College; Arthur Fanshawe Stopford, B.A., of Balliol College; and Fairfax Cartwright, B.A., of Christ Church.

NEW CHURCH IN SURREY.—A new church at Farnham, Surrey, was consecrated on Saturday last by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. A sermon was preached by the Venerable Samuel Wilberforce, B.D., Archdeacon of Surrey. The church is in the Norman style, and is capable of accommodating 500 persons.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 13.—The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Charles John Simpson, of Peterborough, B.A., of Trinity College, to a living in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, Yorkshire, of the annual value of about £950. The Rev. John Birch Reynardson, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the living of Carey, with the chapelry of Holywell-cum-Aunby, near Stamford. The Rev. John Robert Inge, M.A., of Trinity College, to the curacy and evening lectureship of All Saints, Hereford. The Rev. Peter Parker Smith, B.A., of St. John's College, to be chaplain of her Majesty's ship *Volcano*.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE.—It is intended to take advantage of the present vacancy in the rectory of this extensive parish, and to break it up into several smaller parishes. Within the last two days two have been formed, viz., St. Paul's Pimlico, and St. Paul's Knightsbridge. Of the former, the Rev. Thomas Fuller, M.A., will be the rector; and of the latter, the Rev. W. J. Early Bennett, M.A., late student of Christ Church, Oxford. Other changes will take place, and no appointment to the vacant rectory of St. George's will be made until all the arrangements shall have been completed.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY HOUSE.

The precise locality of this fine old manorial domain is upon the northern or Lincolnshire border of the county of Northampton, at about a mile and a half to the south-east of the river Welland, which here forms the boundary between the two counties; and separates the borough of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, from Stamford Baron, in Northampton.

Northamptonshire, at the present day, contains nearly 150 seats, many of them in picturesque parks or grounds, and interesting for their architectural beauty, and historical associations. Indeed, the county has been, for centuries, celebrated as the abode of illustrious personages; and, during the reign of Elizabeth, there lived in the shire the Lord High Treasurer and Prime Minister; the Lord Chancellor; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The most important "proper house and home" in the country, either as regards extent or architectural character, is Burghley House, either built, or greatly improved, by the Lord High Treasurer Burghley. There has been some controversy as to the propriety of the name Burghley, or Burleigh; but, as a proof of the perfect coincidence and synonym of the title, it need only be mentioned, that in the arched roof under the passage to the court are escutcheons of the family arms, in one of which is carved the inscription, "W. DOM. DE. BVRGHLEY. 1577." The author of a description of the manor, published in 1797, says that, "from ancient times to the present, both antiquaries and historians have written it 'Burleigh,' affixing to different orthography exactly the same sound." He goes on to say:—"It was sometimes written 'Burwell,' and sometimes 'Burley,' the manner in which the late Earl of Winchelsea spelt the name of his contiguous seat on the hill. To put it, however, entirely out of dispute, the Earls of Exeter commanded its true spelling to be carved in the arched ceiling at the western entrance, in the year 1577; and carved it was accordingly, in relief, 'Burghley,' and not 'Burleigh.'" This manor had been, after being held by a variety of persons, at length sold to Richard Cecil, the father of the great and first Lord Burghley. But, it must always be remembered, that the title was derived from the manor, and not the name of the manor from the title. It appears, however, from another statement, that the manor came into Richard Cecil's possession through his wife, Jane Hekington; and the Lord Treasurer writes himself in 1585, "My house of Burghley is of my mother's inheritance, who liveth, and is the owner thereof, and I but a farmer." A vulgar error was prevalent at one time that the manor-house was built at the expense of Queen Elizabeth. On the death of the Lord Treasurer in 1598, the manor devolved upon his eldest son, Thomas, the second Lord Burghley, who in consideration of his great merits and eminent services was made a Knight of the Garter by Elizabeth, and elevated two steps in the peerage by James I. with the title of Earl of Exeter. James I. on his journey from Scotland in April, 1603, to ascend the throne of England, came to Burghley on the 23d of that month, and passed Easter Sunday there. The youngest son of the Treasurer, the celebrated Minister, Sir Robert Cecil, was created Earl of Salisbury by James the same day that his elder brother was made Earl of Exeter; but he being created in the morning, and so before Lord Exeter, the descendants of the younger branch of the family had right of precedence over the elder. The first Earl of Exeter (Thomas Cecil) died in 1621.

The entrance to this noble domain is situated at the southern extremity of St. Martin, Stamford, of which street it forms a chief ornament. This entrance was built by Mr. Legg, of Stamford, under the superintendence of Henry, the tenth Earl of Exeter, in 1801, at an expense of about £5000. It consists of two stone octagonal turrets, each containing three stories of apartments, and crowned with cupolas; these turrets are connected by three arched gateways, between which is solid masonry, faced with three-quarter Doric columns, and niches, and surmounted by a frieze, cornice, and other embellishments. Upon the parapet, above the centre arch, are eight pyramidal ornaments, flanking the arms of the Cecil family. Above the two side arches are balustrades and two small arches, each of which is crowned with a pinnacle similar to those already mentioned, and encloses a carving of the family crest.

The park extends about two miles from north to south, and from half a mile to a mile and a quarter from east to west. The grounds were much improved by Brown, who transformed the several fields surrounding the house into the present spacious lawns and shrubberies. About a mile from the Lodge, is a lake three-quarters of a mile in length, across which is a stone bridge, of three arches, with palisades supporting four lions couchant, also by Brown. Next is the Dairy-house, and the Gamekeeper's Lodge—the latter a cottage in the old English style. This end of the park is somewhat unpicturesque, and presents but few features of that rich and beautiful scenery which is to be met with elsewhere, particularly near the Lake. As you approach the mansion, the trim beauties of lawns and fairy groves prepare you for the storehouse of art which they environ. Romantic grottoes and mossy cells, composed of Nature's rudest materials, appear on every side; and Fancy has almost exhausted herself in forming to these retreats Gothic doors of wild-grown limbs, and paving them with the small leg-houses of sheep.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT GREAT WELDON

A boat-house, and a Gothic temple of great beauty, may be enumerated among the other embellishments; and in a recess surrounded by evergreens, stands an elegant monument to Hannah Sophia Chambers, Countess of Exeter, bearing an inscription tributary to her excellence.

On this side of the house, at the distance of a few yards, is a large oval basin, 140 feet in circumference, for gold and silver fish. Adjoining other outbuildings leading from the east wing of the house, are the stables, composing three sides of a square of about 2500 yards, with indented parapets, pointed gateways, &c.

The first appearance of the mansion is extremely imposing: on approaching it from Stamford, after winding through the noble park, the stately pile suddenly opens upon the visitor from the north-west; where its singular chimneys, the variety of its turrets, towers, and cupolas, and the steeples of the chapel rising in the centre, give it the appearance more of a small city than a single building.

Before we describe the mansion itself, we must glance at the means by which the manor came to the Cecil family.

According to Walpole, John Thorpe, the palace-building architect of Elizabeth's reign, gave the designs for Burghley, and superintended the greater part of its erection. Cecil, however, appears to have taken upon himself to procure some of the materials, in which he was assisted by Sir Thomas Gresham, who procured them from Flanders, whence also he obtained the materials for his "Royal Exchange." Thus, in Gresham's Domestic Correspondence, in the State Paper Office, we find a memorandum of articles for the building of Burghley, as follows:—"Antwerp, Oct. 22, 1559: xvi little pillars of marble for a gallery, as follows:—xvi li.—ix barthes for chimneys, at 24s. 4d. xl. xs. (?)—vi chaires of velvet, at 11 li. the piece," &c. &c. Still, Cecil only erected a portion of the mansion; and did not the several dates upon the building prove this, Cecil's inadequate income would warrant this conclusion. It is well known that Queen Elizabeth did not overpay her servants, and Cecil declared of himself, that, during twenty-six years of Elizabeth's reign, he had not "been benefited" so much as he had during four years under King Edward. Again, Cecil, shortly after his promotion to the peerage, writes to a friend: "Your's, not changed in friendship though in name; and yet that not unknown to you, when you were with me here Stamford. W. BURGHLEY. My stile is Lord of Burghley, if you please to know it for your wrytyng, and if you list to wryte truly: the poorest lord in England!"

Although Thorpe may have designed Burghley, there is evidence that Henryke, the architect of the Royal Exchange, procured some of the materials, more especially the "paving stones" for one of the halls, and "a patron how they should be laid." Then we find Gresham recommending Henryke to Cecil, as "reasonable;" and, in January, 1563, Clough (Gresham's agent at Antwerp) was corresponding with Cecil respecting the fashion of his gallery and pillars for Burghley. Mr. Burghley, in his "Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham," states the property to have been carried into the family of Sir William Cecil by his mother, and to have been even regarded as the family seat, though Cecil made Theobalds his usual country residence, in consequence of its greater proximity to the metropolis. "He demolished the old house at Burghley, and on its site raised the magnificent pile to which his elder son, Thomas, succeeded, and which is at present inhabited by his lineal descendant, the Marquis of Exeter." In Mr. Drakard's copious "Guide," we find it stated that "the east and north ends (the part looking down upon Stamford), and the kitchen, are considered to be parts of the original structure. Admitting this account to be correct, the old building, upon which the present house was founded, must have been very considerable, not only from the appearance of the existing mansion, but from the several dates observable on different parts of it."

Burghley is, altogether, a magnificent exemplar of the architecture of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; but many of its details are in objectionable taste, and overloaded with ornament. It is built of freestone, in the form of a beauti-

ful parallelogram, which measures by the inner court 110 feet by 70. The chimneys are formed of Doric columns, connected at top by a frieze and cornice of the same order.

Upon our front page is engraved the

GENERAL VIEW,

showing the north front, which consists of an oblong centre, with an octagonal turret, crowned with a cupola, at each angle: this is flanked by three stories of apartments, and a tower nearly square, also surmounted with a cupola; the centre containing four stories above the principal entrance. On this side, between the windows, we observe the date 1557. On each side of the door is a platform, extending 90 by 18 feet each way, which, with the intermediate breadth of the threshold, completes a frontage of 200 feet. The pierced parapet of this front adds considerably to its richness. The ascent to the house is by nine large semi-circular steps; and the entrance is by a semi-circular headed doorway.

THE INNER COURT,

engraved at page 317, is approached by a grand hall, 48 feet long, 24 feet wide, the roof supported by 12 Ionic columns of imitative Sienna marble, and the floor paved with small squares of black and white marble. There is another entrance hall on the west side, though of small dimensions; and a similar hall in the south front.

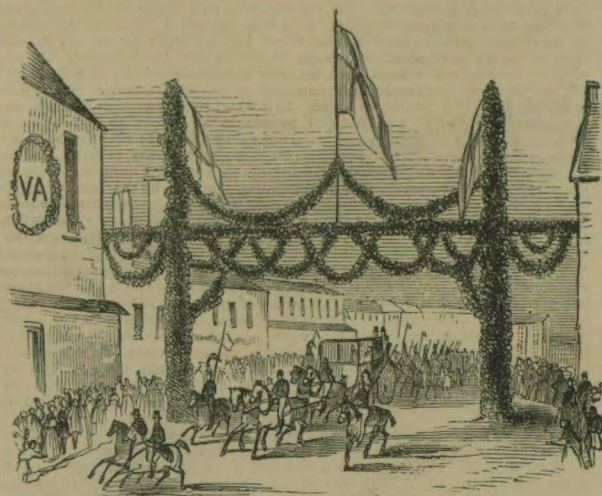
The effect of this court, with its massive piles of building, is very striking. The three stories on the east side consist of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns, flanking large niches; and above the Corinthian order, the uppermost of the three, are two large stone lions, rampant, supporting the family arms. The spire of the chapel rises from hence, which, although far from being ornamental, is of admirable workmanship. This part of the building appears, from the date above the dial, to have been finished in 1585. Over an arch, in front of the chapel, is a bust of King William III. The columns in the opposite, or western-side, are plain Doric; and the windows in the north and south sides of the Court are pointed. Four capacious gateways, with parallel corresponding folding doors behind them on the four sides, face each other; each extending in an elliptical arch, about nine feet in width, and the same in height. On the rail, and at the angles of the balustrades are several small stone urns, and water vessels.

Gilpin, the excellent artistical critic, says: "Burghley House is one of the noblest monuments of British architecture in the times of Queen Elizabeth, when the great outlines of magnificence were rudely drawn, but unimproved by taste. It is an immense pile, forming the four sides of a large court; and though decorated with a variety of fantastic ornaments according to the fashion of the time, before Grecian architecture had introduced symmetry, proportion, and elegance, into the plans of private houses, it has still an august appearance. The inside of the Court is particularly striking. The spire is neither, I think, in itself an ornament; nor has it any effect, except at a distance, where it contributes to give this immense pile the consequence of a town."

Another beautiful feature of Burghley is its fine architectural gardens—the invariable accompaniment to the Elizabethan mansion. "We delight," says Mr. C. J. Richardson, the tasteful architect, "in its wide and level terraces, decorated with rich stone balustrades, and these again with vases and statues, and connected by broad flights of stone steps—its clipped evergreen hedges—its embowered alleys—its formal yet intricate parterres, full of curious knots of flowers—its lively and musical fountains—its steep slopes of velvet turf—its trim bowling-green—and the labyrinth and wilderness which form its appropriate termination, and connect it with the ruder scenery without."

Thus far, the exterior of Burghley. The principal apartments appropriated for Her Majesty and Prince Albert will be found described elsewhere; and next week, we shall illustrate several of the curiosities of the interior of this truly palatial home.

The ancient town of Stamford and the palace of Burghley, have been frequently honoured with visits by English sovereigns. In chivalric times, Stamford was the scene of tilts and tournaments; but its chronicle of splendour is dimmed with many a sad episode of battle and siege, persecution, and unjust triumph. Parliaments and councils of war have been held here; and so severely did the town suffer in the protracted strife of York and Lancaster, that it



ARCH AT KETTERING.

never afterwards recovered its ancient dignity. Turning to the more pacific and festal celebrity of Stamford, we find to have been entertained here, Edward IV., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.; Cromwell's visit was a less agreeable event to the inhabitants. In 1646, Charles found a patriotic reception here, in his escape from "the Protector;" and the last night the poor King may be said to have slept a free man, was at Stamford. Elizabeth and James I. visited Lord Burghley's newly-built mansion; as did William III.; and George IV. (then Prince Regent), passed through the town in the winter of 1813.

The visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Marquis of Exeter, at Burghley, had been for some time contemplated; and, accordingly, the arrangements made for the reception of the Royal visitors have been extensive and complete. Of the magnificent mansion, a description will be found in another portion of our journal; so that we shall, in this place, confine ourselves to a detail of the Royal progress to the princely mansion, and a notice of every incident of the journey entitled to record.



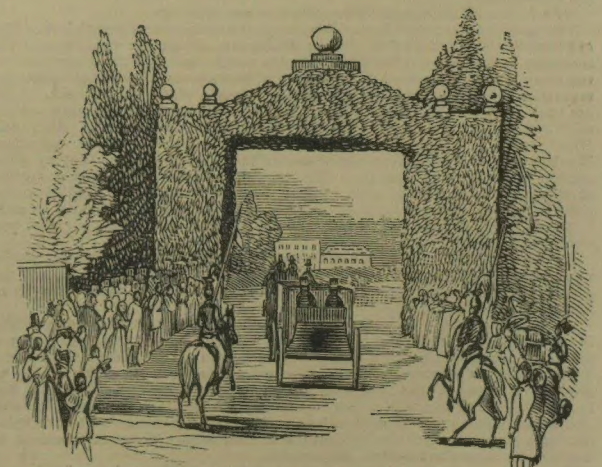
ARCH AT WEEKLEY.

We should mention, at starting, that the sketches for the several illustrations have been, for the most part, made by Mr. LANDELLS, who, during her Majesty's recent visit to Blair Athol, was honoured with the Royal command to execute two drawings of the above locality.

THE ROYAL DEPARTURE.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at five minutes before nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers, for the Euston-square terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway.

Lady Portman, the Honourable Georgiana Liddell, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wylde, followed in a second carriage and four; and the Lord Chamberlain and Mr. George Edward Anson followed in a third carriage and four.



ARCH AT DEANTHORPE.

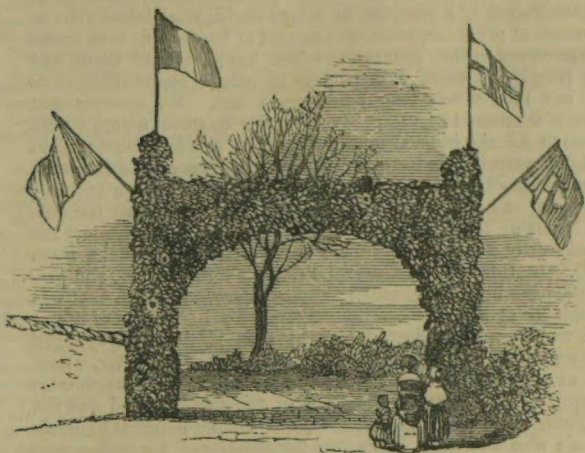
Her Majesty was attired in deep mourning, and appeared in perfect health. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who also looked extremely well, was enveloped in a capacious travelling-cloak of a dark colour, lined with red.

The Royal travellers arrived at the Euston-square terminus at a quarter past nine o'clock, and her Majesty and the Prince, on alighting from the Royal carriage, were received by Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the railway; Mr. Ledsam, the deputy chairman; Mr. Young and Mr. Grenfell, directors; Mr. Creed, the secretary; and Mr. Bruyeres, the chief inspector of the line, and conducted into the state room.



ARCH AT WOLTHORPE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.



ARCH AT EASTON.

The luggage belonging to the Court had now to be properly disposed of in the carriages appropriated to the use of the suite. This was effected in a few minutes, and at seventeen minutes after nine o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert left the state-room, and proceeded to the Royal carriage amidst the hearty cheering of a large and respectable concourse of spectators, who had been admitted within the station. Her Majesty and the Prince appeared to be in excellent health.

The Royal train, consisting of three carriages besides the Royal carriage, left the terminus at twenty-two minutes after nine o'clock, and was enthusiastically cheered while it remained in sight of those at the station. The engine, which had the Royal standard hoisted in front, was driven by Mr. E. Bury, the superintendent of the locomotive department.

The incline to Camden Town was passed up at a rapid rate, and upon getting out of the cutting and obtaining a view of the horizon, it was seen that her Majesty, whose "Royal progresses" have been almost invariably made "midst sunshine and smiles," would, on the present occasion, have but a dull journey, so far as the weather was concerned. A drizzling rain beat against the windows of the carriages, and the huge volumes of steam from the engine dragged, or rather rolled, their slow length across the country, lending an additional haziness to the atmosphere.

At the Camden Town works, belonging to the railway, the workmen had arranged themselves along the line, and gave her Majesty a "hurrah," which was none the less sincere for being most vociferous. The Primrose-hill tunnel was passed through at great speed (about one minute), and the train went at something like 34 or 35 miles per hour, with a fine easy motion—the carriages having had improved springs attached to them—and passing Harrow at twelve minutes to ten, the Watford station was reached at eight minutes to ten, and the long tunnel immediately beyond it passed through in a minute and forty seconds.

The train reached Boxmoor station about one minute past ten o'clock. To the platform of this station several persons had been admitted in order that they might have an opportunity of seeing her Majesty as she travelled on the railroad, but, considering the rapidity with which the train proceeded, it is hardly possible to conceive that their very natural curiosity could have been adequately gratified. It was, however, an unusual sight to see a special train of this kind at all. In the centre of it was a magnificent carriage surmounted with a Royal crown. The spectators knew that it contained their Sovereign and her Royal Consort; and this was some gratification, even though they might not be able to distinguish very clearly the illustrious individuals themselves. Indeed, many a labourer and farmer on the railroad side left the labour of the field to look at the Royal special train as it rushed rapidly along.

The drizzling rain which was falling at the time had not deterred a considerable number of persons from collecting together at Tring station. This station is situated 31½ miles from London, and was reached at fourteen minutes past ten o'clock; and here the train halted for a few minutes, in order that the engine might obtain a fresh supply of water.

Among the persons assembled at this station were the juvenile members of the neighbouring population, boys and girls, who were drawn up in distinct rows, and who strained their tiny voices to the utmost in welcoming their Sovereign. Her Majesty appeared highly pleased with this specimen of infantine loyalty and enthusiasm. A sufficient supply of water having been obtained, the train again started on its course, at 18 minutes past 10 o'clock, but its onward rate was not now so great as when it started from Euston-square sta-

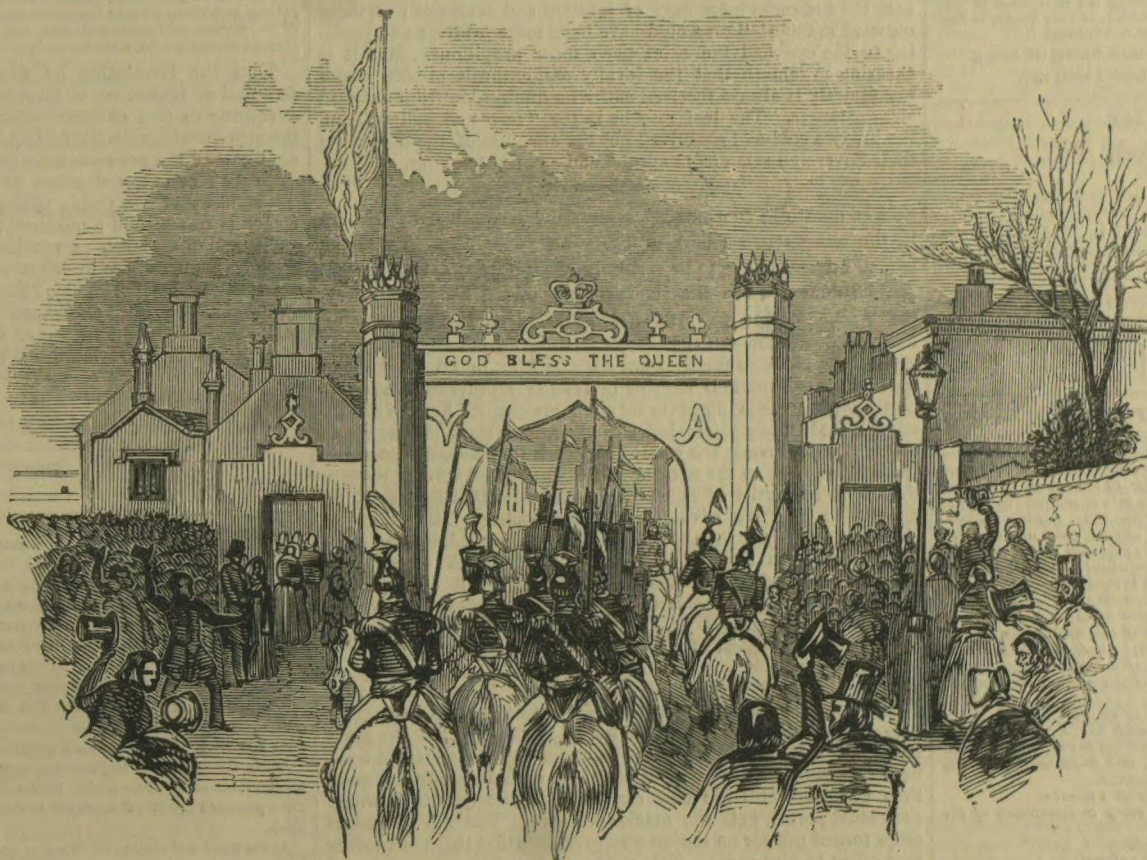
tion. As the train approached its destination, the Weedon station, the speed became less and less, and the cause of this slackening in the progress of the train was understood to be her Majesty's desire not to arrive at Weedon station much earlier than a quarter to twelve o'clock.

At Wolverton station, which was passed by the special train at eleven o'clock, there was a large assemblage of persons on the platform, who all seemed most anxious to catch a passing glimpse of her Majesty, and who most cordially cheered her as the train passed along. At this station, several enginemen and mechanics employed by the railway company clambered upon some of the engines which were lying on the side rails. It seemed that they had not had much time to pay attention to their toilet, for they wore only their rough working dresses, and their smeared faces and hands gave sufficient proof of the nature of their hard toil. Loyalty, however, is not confined to any particular class in this country, and the energetic cheers



ARCH AT BULWICK.

raised by these sons of toil, expressive of their joy at beholding their Sovereign, seemed as heartfelt and as honest as they were lusty. At Roode station, which was reached 18 minutes past eleven, the special train passed the ordinary passengers' train, which had left London for Birmingham at nine o'clock.

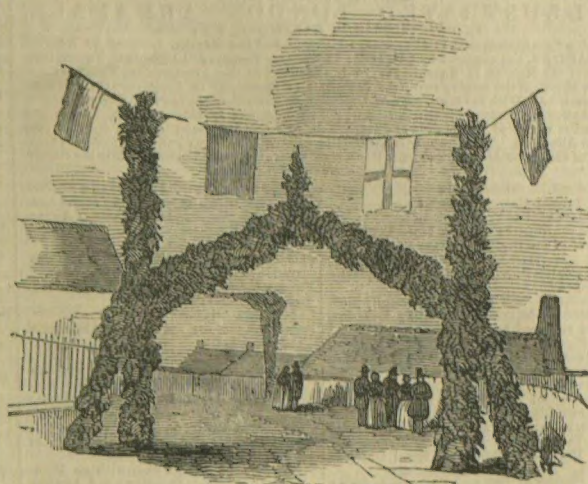


ARCH NEAR STAMFORD.

THE ARRIVAL AT WEEDON STATION.

Precisely at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, the appointed time to a second, the Royal train arrived in sight, and passed rapidly through the station.

Three of the Royal carriages had arrived from town by the eight



ARCH AT DUDDINGTON.

o'clock train, and the horses having arrived from Northampton, were put to, and the whole was in readiness before her Majesty reached the station.

On the Royal carriage bringing up alongside the platform, the Marquis of Exeter advanced to pay his respects to the Queen and the Prince, her Majesty and his Royal Highness rising from their seats and greeting his Lordship.

Sir Henry Dryden, High Sheriff of Northamptonshire, Colonel Thorne, the Military Commandant of the district, and several magistrates of the county, were also present.

In the station yard a guard of honour of the 47th Regiment, consisting of 100 men, a sergeant, and a corporal, with band and Queen's colour, under the command of Capt. Haly, were drawn up, the remainder of the regiment forming in file through the village.

The Marquis of Exeter having received the Queen, and conducted her to the apartments fitted up for her reception, shortly after left for Burghley, to be in readiness to receive his Royal visitors. The Noble Marquis rode the whole distance on horseback.

On leaving the station, the Royal cortege drove slowly through the village of Weedon, over the principal street of which an unpretending arch, composed of evergreens, was thrown. The inhabitants were all at their doors and windows, and as the Queen and the Prince passed, they joined in loyal vociferations in honour of the Royal pair. Increasing the pace on leaving Weedon, the Royal cortege proceeded rapidly on, the first object on the route being Brock Hall, the seat of Mr. Thomas Reeve Thornton. The village of Floore was next reached. Here the people were all out in holiday attire to meet the

Royal pair, and the houses were gaily decorated. The villages of Heyford and Harpole were next passed through in succession. At Duston, a hamlet, closely adjoining Stamford, and the property of Lord Melbourne, the preparations were upon an extensive scale, and the Royal pair were most enthusiastically greeted.

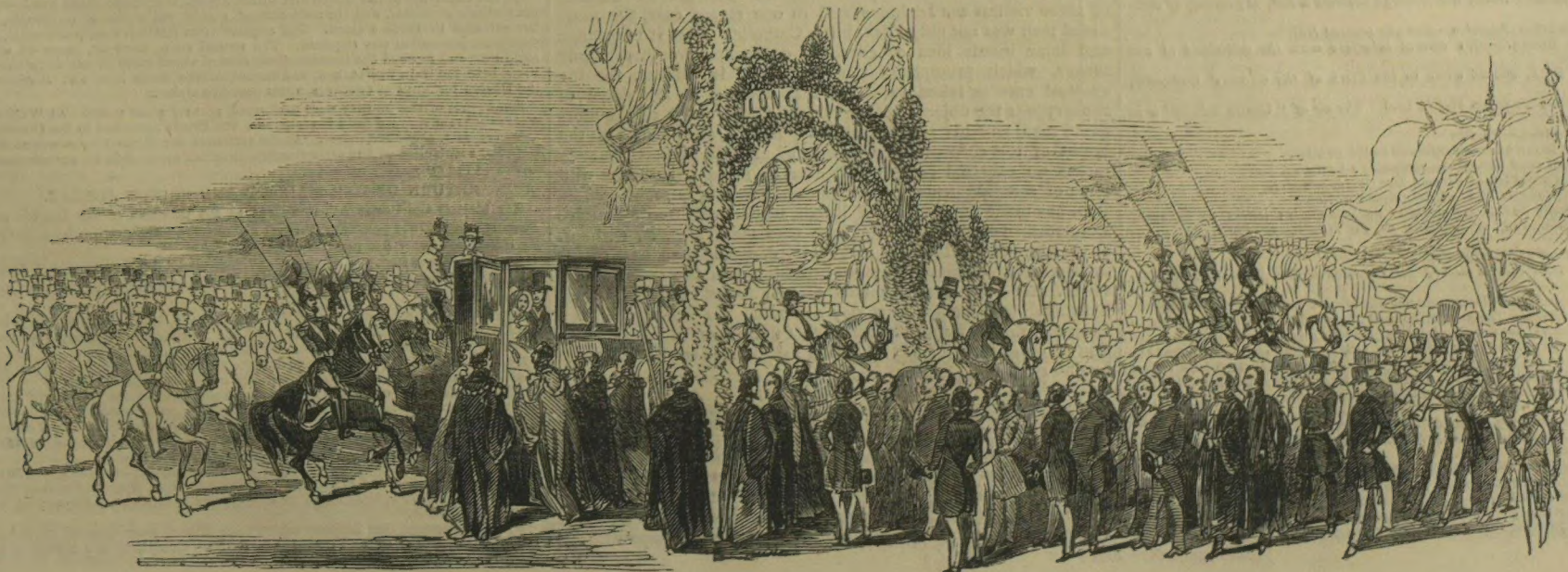
Entering the precincts of the town by St. James's end, the cortege soon arrived at the West Bridge, where the Mayor, and Corporation, with the Clergy, and numerous inhabitants, were drawn up.

ARRIVAL AT NORTHAMPTON.

Many a long year has passed since the ancient town of Northampton presented a scene of similar bustle and activity, the whole population appearing to be vying with each other in their attempts to honour the auspicious visit of their beloved Sovereign and her Royal Consort. Along the route through which it had been arranged for the Royal carriage to pass, every house exhibited more or less enthusiasm on the part of its inhabitants in giving effect to this feeling of loyalty and affection. Festoons of evergreens and flowers floated across all the principal streets, and no fewer than three magnificent triumphal arches, tastefully designed, were thrown across the road at different parts of the town. The first of these was situated just below the old castle hill, on the Duxton side of the river. The style of this arch was Elizabethan—in keeping with Burghley House. The design consisted of three arches, a large one in the centre and two smaller ones on either side. The span of the centre arch was about fourteen feet; that of each of the smaller ones measuring five feet. Three pillars supported this ornamental

piece of architecture; the two great ones upon which the centre arch was formed were six feet square and twenty-eight feet high. The other two were four feet square and sixteen feet high. Including the decorative turrets the height of the two larger

(Continued on page 311.)



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May Sports; Jack-in-the-Box, with an Illustration; Angling
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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV 17.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 18.—Queen Elizabeth's accession, 1558.
TUESDAY, 19.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—General peace, 1815.
THURSDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
FRIDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia.
SATURDAY, 23.—Old Martinmas.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 23.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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9 47 8 47	9 35 8 35	9 23 8 23	9 11 8 11	9 0 8 0	8 48 7 48

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. G. R., Liverpool.—From the returns ordered by Parliament, and other sources peculiarly our own, we have ascertained that the number of letters posted in the United Kingdom for six months prior to the 5th of December, 1839, the day upon which the fourpenny-rate came into operation (including franks) was, as nearly as could be ascertained, 37,500,000. During the corresponding period of the year 1842, the number of unpaid, paid, and stamped letters had risen to 105,500,000. Of these, the letters posted in London were increased about 70 per cent.; those delivered in London, about 65; and those passing through London, formerly an insignificant class, in consequence of the delay which took place in the Metropolitan Office, nearly 200 per cent. This large surplus is to be attributed to the increased promptitude of the day-mails, and the more frequent conveyance by railway transit of this description of correspondence. In the first six months of the current year, the letters were at the rate of 220,000,000 per annum, an increase of more than three-fold as compared with the number posted at the old rate of charge, with franks and official correspondence included.

"Kesia.—The extent of Miss Delcy's voice varies as all other soprano voices do, with the weather. When it is vocal summer with her, we would say it includes two octaves and a half. We decline answering the second question.

"E. H. N., Durham.—Hampshire is a county of, and Southampton a town and county in, the Isle of Wight Division of Hampshire.

"C. H.—The person in question will require a hawk's licence.

"O. O., Lisson Grove, has not, we think, stated every circumstance of the application.

"Delta.—Kinsale, will be entitled to the Large Print.

"C. N., Dundee, is thanked; but the sketches will not suit.

"A Frenchman.—The marriage will be legal.

"Ludlow.—We doubt the legal enforcement of the claim.

"W. C. B., Blackheath.—The Christmas Song is declined.

"J. G. S., Weymouth, will be entitled to the Large Print.

"R. Z. B., Leominster.—We are happy to inform our correspondent that Mr. Lison is in good health.

"S. H. A.—The charge for our journal is 6s. 6d. per quarter, payable in advance.

"W. G.—A bachelor.

"A Constant Reader, North Wales.—The portrait is not, at present, of sufficient interest.

"Don Cesar de Bazan, Jamaica.—See our present No.

"A Creole, de Bazan.—We cannot interfere with the criticisms of our contemporaries.

"M. C. M., Bath, should write to the Clerk of the Grocers' Company, Poultry.

"B. K.—Madame Malibran died in 1836. The air of "Gentle Zitelia" is in "The Brigand."

"J. H.—Affred-place.—Thanks.

"An Admirer's" letter has been referred to the Printer.

"X. Y. Z." should read Sir Joshua Reynolds's Lectures.

"Roe.—M. should write to the Income Tax Commissioners.

"A Subscriber" Downpatrick.—Under consideration.

"G. H." Pembroke Dock.—No regular packets-mails: letters go by every private vessel bound to, or touching at, the Mauritius. Postage on single letter, 8d.

"F. R. H." will not be disappointed.

"A. B. C.—A man cannot marry his deceased wife's sister in a Catholic country.

"T. A.—The late Mr. Mathews was not a professed ventriloquist.

"R. J. K.—Geddeson.—The price of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is 1s. We have received several letters inclosing 1s. in payment for the Almanack, to be sent by post; but, we must remind the writers that the postage would be 1s. 2d. It is, therefore, requested that all future orders for THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK be forwarded to the booksellers.

"C. D. V., Margate.—The Nos. will be duly forwarded on the receipt of the stamps.

"One Curious in Heraldy.—Cornhill, should read our last No.

"Major Cox in Brandy.—Thanks for the box turned from one of the beams of Neworth Castle.

"W. G. W." will be entitled to the Large Print.

"A Subscriber," Southampton, is recommended to write to Mr. Alderman Farebrother, Guildhall.

"J. G. D., West Strand, should apply to the Governor of the Model Prison. To the second question: THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"An Admirer," Southampton.—Miniosa bark is used in tanning.
"A Poor Clerk,"—Certainly not.
"An Advocate," Salisbury.—See THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.
"An Amateur," York.—See "The Family Hand-book."
"J. R. S., Cork.—The sketches have been destroyed.
"T. K., Frederick-place, Hampstead-road.—The hint is not available for our Large Print.
"Brutus," Stockton, should consult a proctor.
"Stockwell's" letter has been referred to the maker of the Royal Exchange chimneys.
"A. B." is thanked for the sketches.
"F. R. H." will be entitled to the forthcoming Print.
"R. R. S." shall be replied to next week.
"Young King," Temple.—Will our correspondent favour us with his private address.
CHES.—"P. J. C.—ke."—You can Castle after having been in check, provided your King has not been moved, and that the other rules for Castling are observed.
"Rector,"—

White.	Black.
B to Q 6th	K to Q 6th
B to K 5th	K to K 6th
R to Q B 3rd	R to K 3rd

Received the Photographic game.

PART XXVI., is Now Ready, Price 2s. 6d.

"Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

"We are continually receiving complaints from subscribers respecting the slovenly way some newsmen forward our journal by post, much to the injury of the work. Our advice is, change the agent for one who is more attentive.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHEY.—We regret to state that a packet of sketches made in Northampton and the neighbourhood, by mistake reached us too late to do justice to them in our present Number: but, next week will appear a series of Illustrations of the Royal Reception of her Majesty at Northampton, executed in a style worthy of the highly-interesting occasion. We shall also, next week, complete our Illustrations of the Royal *sejour* at Burghley, with several Scenes from sketches made upon the spot, and engraved in the first style of art.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1844.

HER Majesty's visit to Burghley House has again called forth the loyalty of the inhabitants of the line of country crossed by the Royal party, in various kinds of demonstrations of respect; it has also again taxed the descriptive powers of the newspapers, which this time have had to contend with a disadvantage that has seldom accompanied her Majesty's excursions—the weather has been most unfavourable the whole time. But, fortunate as her Majesty is in general, sunshine in this—the gloomiest of English months—could not be anticipated:

November's leaf is red and sere,
November's blast is chill and drear,

And the old mansion of Burghley, "with many an oak that grows thereby," would have looked more smiling in the leafy time of June. The flags and banners, and arches would also have been more gay, and the fireworks more easy of ignition and explosion; all these outward manifestations would have been more brilliant and pleasing to the eye had the skies been more propitious. But it is cheering to remark that the loyalty and enthusiasm with which her Majesty is always received suffer no diminution from outward circumstances. The leaf may be in the "sere and yellow," and the breezes cold and cheerless, but the affection of the people for their Sovereign remains as cordial and as bright as ever.

Social questions continue to occupy the space usually devoted in the more stirring part of the year, to politics. Thus, the landed interest seems to be seriously turning its attention to what can be done towards the improvement of the soil; Mr. Pusey, the brother of the clergyman who has given his name to an influential party in the Church, is among the most active in this agitation. He says there is not a single spot in all England so well cultivated but it is capable of further improvement, and earnestly advises the landlords to set about making it; he sees clearly enough that among the majority of the tenant class, the means of effectually improving the estates on which they live, do not exist. He is alive, too, to the necessity of giving those who do possess the means a security of holding, an assurance that they shall be allowed to reap the advantages of their outlay. His views are clear and practical; they would, if adopted, work immense good in England; in Ireland they would effect much more. The tenant at will system in England is felt to be to some extent insecure; but the consideration paid by almost all English landlords to the claims of old tenants, would, in Ireland, be considered the greatest of blessings. Several instances have just occurred, in which landlords or their agents have fallen victims to the bad system they uphold and profit by. They deal in land just as the possessor of a hogshead of water might do on board a ship in which he was the sole owner and disposer of the great necessary of life. They take advantage of the struggles and frantic biddings of those who are famishing, each one offering more than the other, till the owner of that commodity without which they must perish, gets the maximum price. The old tenant is often turned out for no reason whatever, save that there is another who offers to give more. This is not, to the full extent, general among Irish landlords—society could not exist at all in that country, if it were; but it exists to an extent sufficient to produce those horrid deeds of revenge and murder unparalleled in any other part of the Christian world. The misery inflicted by the system is avenged upon those who benefit by it, or are employed in carrying it out, without regard to country or religion. The greater number of these victims are Irishmen, and in one recent case, the murdered man was not only Irish, but a Catholic. That it is revenge and some insane idea of checking oppression by this bloody means, which prompt to these murders, is evident, for the greatest care is taken to prove that nothing in the shape of robbery was the object; in one case, the gold watch of the murdered man, and his purse, containing money, were placed on the breast of the corpse! The misery of all this is, that by such means no effectual remedy will ever be found; the same wild hope of escaping from an always crushing, ever present oppression, has made the nobility of Russia assassinate three successive Emperors—yet the one they have over them now, is, perhaps, more completely, because more ably, despotic than any of his predecessors. Blinded by misery, passion, and the desire of revenge, men do not see that though they can destroy an individual, they cannot thus slay a system. To destroy that, is a work of time, and enlightenment, that first procures the substitution of good laws for bad ones, and then causes the good laws to be observed.

THE Government of Spain seems to be settling down without resistance into a complete despotism; the very slight resistance attempted by General Prim has been altogether useless, and if he really employed the assassin as his instrument he deserved to fail, but this has not been proved by any probable evidence, and there is even a chance, from the difference of opinion among the members of the military court that tried him, that he may escape with his

life. But the little attention that any violation of the laws, or what were laws, excites among the people, proves too plainly that what was the liberal constitutional party is extinct. The men in whose name Riego and his brother patriots sacrificed their lives in consequence of a violation of sacred oaths, unequalled even in the annals of royal turpitude, on the part of Ferdinand, have found no successors in the generation which has succeeded them, and their country is more unfitted now to gain a constitution or to keep one than it was twenty-five years ago. No atrocity can awaken a sentiment of disapproval in the Spanish nation; with respect to all the judicial murders, sudden arrests—with respect to all that surprises and shocks the people of France and England,—there reigns in all classes and ranks of Spaniards, high and low, a profound and almost inhuman indifference. In vain are the outward forms of free institutions given to a race who have lost the inward worth, honour, and humanity, that can alone make them prized. In this trial of General Prim all forms, codes, and precedents, have been disregarded; any evidence, and much that was no evidence at all, was admitted against a prisoner whose life or death hung on the issue. Times have evidently much changed for the worse in Spain since the days of Alphonso the Wise, whose code exacted proofs *tan claras como la luz del dia*, "as clear as the light of day," when the penalty of the crime alleged was the punishment of death. It is unfortunate for the political generals of Spain who may have fallen into the meshes of the well-spread net of conspiracy, that they are tried by a privileged court, one of the *fueros* which the reformers have endeavoured in vain to abolish, and which by the new constitution, if it deserves such a name, are about to be continued in all their powers. This privilege, by which a soldier can be tried only by soldiers, and every officer by those only of his own rank, his equals, was anciently bestowed on the army when it was an *imperium in imperio*.

Don Diego Leon was tried by such a Court, and on the question of his death, the members were equally divided. In such a case, custom and usage had made it the practice for the President to give his casting vote in favour of the prisoner; but General Capaz, who presided at the trial of Leon, violated this rule, and gave his voice for death. By one vote alone, therefore, was this brave officer shot like a bandit! Prim will have a narrow escape from the same fate, even if he does escape at all. He is in the hands of men who treat the whole affair with great indifference, as we may perceive by the following:—

The tribunal assembled in a large hall of the old quarters of the gardes du corps. It bore all the appearance of a genuine encampment. A small table, round which were seated the President, the six Judges, the Procurator Fiscal, and the Secretary, on wooden chairs—and two benches for the audience, formed all the furniture. Although the hall is spacious enough to hold 600 people, not more than 250 were present, and of these three-fourths were officers belonging to the regiments of the garrison of the capital, who were called upon to attend by an order of the day. The only things upon the table were four books; there was not even a crucifix. The charge had been prepared entirely out of Court by the Procurator Fiscal. The sitting was opened with a rapid reading of all the documents, the interrogatories, and charges. When this reading was finished, General Schelly presented the defence of General Prim; that is to say, he read a manuscript which had been given to him by the civil advocates of the General. As General Schelly, who is a brave and most commendable officer, has never occupied his mind with judicial questions, he read the paper in a monotonous tone, without bringing any of its arguments prominently out, and without any indication that he was impressed feelingly with what he read.

Thus the Revolution by which the Moderados effected the downfall of Espartero, is already, as was said of a greater one, devouring its own children—General Prim, who was foremost in the movement against the Regent, among the first. He took a prominent part in the *pronunciamentos* of last year, and was one of the earliest to raise the standard of revolt in Catalonia in favour of the majority of the young Queen. Verily he has his reward; the Queen is of age, and a monarch in her own right; Espartero is in exile, and his patron in rebellion, Narvaez, is Dictator of the realm. All for whom he laboured are in the blaze of power, and yet what is his portion? That room half filled with careless spectators, the hurried charge, and the slovenly read defence, with the not distant prospect of a violent death, or at best the life of a transported convict, must all combine to give him a stern lesson on the danger of making others strong, repenting of the deed, and seeking afterwards to destroy them, only to have the strength he has lent them used for crushing himself.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM BURGHEY-HOUSE.

Yesterday morning her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the suite left Burghley at half-past nine o'clock, on their return to London. Her Majesty had previously taken leave of the Marchioness of Exeter and the rest of the family. The Marquis accompanied her Majesty on horseback one stage, and then went on in his carriage to be ready to receive her Majesty at Weedon.

All along the route from Stamford to Kettering the same demonstrations of loyalty and affection were made by the people as on her Majesty's journey down. The triumphal arches had all remained up, and the houses were very gaily decorated with flags, evergreens, &c. The Royal party changed horses at the same stages as on their journey down.

At Kettering, also, there was a great demonstration by the people.

At Northampton her Majesty was received by the Mayor and Corporation and a procession of the town-trades, in the same manner as on her journey down. They preceded the Royal carriages as they went at a walking pace through the town.

At the town and station of Weedon great numbers of people had collected. The military (47th Foot) lined the road, and there was a guard of honour (of the 47th) under the command of Captain Gordon. The Marquis of Exeter, who had arrived previously, and Sir Henry Dryden, the High Sheriff of the county, were at the station to receive her Majesty.

At a quarter-past two the approach of her Majesty to the station was announced by the elevation of the Royal standard, and in a few minutes more the Royal party entered the station. Her Majesty and the Prince went to their apartments.

On the departure of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince shook hands with the Marquis of Exeter, and the train started, amidst the cheers of the people, at five minutes to three o'clock. The regular train had not long preceded it, so that great precaution was required. The special train, however, came on at a rapid rate, and reached the Camden-town station at ten minutes past five o'clock. From here the train was backed, and turned on the down line, and it reached the Euston terminus at twenty minutes past five o'clock.

Some parts of the journey were performed at very great speed. At Watford, where the train stopped for a few seconds, the Prince remarked to the Directors how very fast they had come. At the terminus her Majesty expressed to Mr. Glyn her satisfaction at the arrangements that had been made for her accommodation on the railway.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway yesterday (Friday) afternoon, on their return from Burghley House, at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock.

A detachment of the 17th Regiment of Lancers, under the command of Lieut. Annes, arrived at the station before three o'clock, and remained until her Majesty arrived.

After the Royal carriages entered the station yard, the crowd, which before was inconsiderable, greatly increased, and the most intense interest was manifested to obtain a view of the Queen and her illustrious Consort.

The passage leading from the railway to the rooms appropriated for her Majesty's use were, as on Tuesday last, covered with scarlet cloth.

Shortly before five o'clock, the workmen employed in the carpenters' shops and other departments of the railroad, amounting to upwards of 200, formed themselves into a line at the end of the terminus, and when the Royal *cortège* arrived, they gave loud and hearty cheers, which were warmly responded to by those who had been admitted to witness her Majesty's arrival.

The Earl of Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain, accompanied her Majesty to town. The Earl of Liverpool and Lord Jersey left the station at Weedon about an hour before the Royal train, in order to be in readiness to receive her Majesty on her arrival at Windsor.

At Euston-square, her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by Mr. C. Glyn, the chairman of the Birmingham Railway Company, and several of the

Directors, and, after a short delay, conducted to the Royal carriage, followed by the members of the Court.

The Royal cavalcade then drove off at a rapid pace for the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, escorted by a detachment of the 17th Lancers. A train was in readiness to convey her Majesty to Slough en route to Windsor.

The reception which her Majesty and her Royal Consort received was most loyal and enthusiastic; the cheers of the populace, as the Royal carriages passed under the principal entrance to the station were unanimous, and appeared as if given from the heart.

Her Majesty, who did not appear at all fatigued by travelling, was heard to say that she had had a very pleasant journey.

Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen arrived in town by post last evening, at half-past eight o'clock, from Burghley House. The right honourable baronet left Whitehall-gardens this afternoon for Brighton.

Sir James Graham had a long interview with Sir Robert Peel this morning at the right honourable baronet's residence in Whitehall-gardens.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. JUSTICE ERLE.—Last evening a banquet was given at the Albion by several members of the western circuit to Mr. Justice Erle, on his recent elevation to the bench. Mr. Rogers, the leader of the circuit, was in the chair. In the course of the evening, when the health of Mr. Justice Erle was given, his lordship, in returning thanks, took occasion to say that the maintenance of the high character of the bar was essential to its position, and the expression of kind feeling which he had received, he hoped might be taken as an approval on the part of those with whom he had so long associated that his efforts had been directed to that end.—"The Health of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals" followed, for which Sir F. Thesiger returned thanks; and the evening was concluded with the most perfect concurrence of a large body of the bar in a sentiment expressed by the Solicitor-General, that "the only credit due to the Government was, that they had selected the best man."

Colonel Sir Charles Webb Danks, K.H., died at his residence, Barr House, near Taunton, on Wednesday last.

M. Charles Lafitte, the eminent French capitalist, has arrived in London. We understand the object of this gentleman's visit relates to matters connected with the French loan, and to facilitate the communications between France and Belgium.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. GIBBS.—It is stated that in this suit there is no likelihood of a report being made. The suit was originally referred to Sir George Rose, but from the alleged anxiety to bring the cause to a conclusion, an order was obtained to refer it to the vacation Master, who has done nothing, and sent it back to Sir George Rose.

FIRE IN OXFORD-STREET, AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—This morning (Saturday) about four o'clock a fire broke out in the manufactory of Messrs. Horne and Thompson, coach-builders, No. 254, Oxford-street. The manufactory was situated apart from the premises in Oxford-street, being on the side of North-row, which runs into Park-lane. The engines were immediately set to work, and there being a plentiful supply of water, it was poured on in great quantities. About a quarter to five the front of the premises fell in with a tremendous crash. All hopes of then saving any part of the factory were given up, and the exertions of the firemen were directed to preventing the flames from extending to the adjoining houses. By eight o'clock the factory and every article therein were entirely destroyed, and only the bare walls left standing. The damage done is estimated at several thousand pounds. The factory was insured in the Royal Exchange Office for £20,000, and the dwellings in Brown's-court, in the same office, for £1500.

ANOTHER VESSEL SUNK BY COLLISION NEAR LIVERPOOL.—The Britannia steamer, on Thursday, on her passage from Dublin to Liverpool, came in contact with the brig Fly, outward bound to Africa, when, owing to the injury received by the brig, she almost immediately sank. We regret to say, that the mate of the brig was drowned, not having been enabled to get out of the vessel before she sank; all the others of her crew were saved. The crew and passengers of the Britannia sustained no injury whatever. The accident occurred off Point Lynas.

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.—It will be recollected that in the month of September last, a fraudulent transfer of £8000 was made at the Bank by Burgess, a Bank-clerk, through the instrumentality of a horse-dealer, named Elder, who personated the holder of the stock. John Forrester, the officer, went to America in pursuit of the offenders, and after much difficulty apprehended them at Boston. They had placed £7000 in a bank, and this money has been claimed. Elder was taken before a magistrate at New York, and remanded, but he committed suicide. Burgess was surrounded in the inn in which he resided, but he ran out at the back door, without hat or coat, and succeeded in getting into a boat in which were a pair of oars, and in escaping, aided by the darkness of the night, in the direction of some of the outward-bound vessels. Upon Elder were found 400 sovereigns, and amongst Burgess's papers were found 200 more, and the stocks and securities in which the £7000 were invested have since, there is every reason to suppose, been made over to the agent of the Bank.

THE WILL FORGERS.—A respectable young woman is on her way to New South Wales, with a view of being married to Barber. She recently sailed from Greenock, and was furnished with a free passage by Government. She belongs to the neighbourhood of London.

THREE MORE MURDERS IN IRELAND.—The Irish papers received to-day, contain accounts of no less than three more murders in Tipperary, making in all eight within a short period. The following are the particulars of them:—On Saturday afternoon last, about the hour of four o'clock, as a man named Pat McGinnis, was on his return home from the Quarter Sessions of Thurles, where he had been obtaining a decree for the small sum of 30s., and when near the demesne of Brittas, two men jumped out from over a ditch and pulled him off the car, on which he sat, and on which three men were also travelling, but who never interfered to save the unfortunate man. The two murderers beat their victim with stones about the head to such an extent that he died from the effects of the ill treatment. A man named Tracey, against whom McGinnis had obtained the decree, is in custody. On Sunday week, three men, named James Moloney, Patrick Carr, and William Carr, went into the house of Denis Bryan, a publican, at Kilcommon, and after drinking some beverage which had the effect of making them a little tipsy, they had some dispute, and after leaving the house a quarrel ensued, and the two Carrs went into the dwelling of another brother named John Carr, out of which they came, and after shouting outside the door of the house where Moloney went in for protection, Moloney jumped out of the window, and was seized by John and William Carr, and was beaten with stones on the left side of the head by Paddy Carr, which fractured his skull, and of which he died on Saturday night, the 9th of November. An inquest was held by James Carroll, Esq., coroner, and a verdict returned—"That said James Moloney received a mortal wound on the 20th October, inflicted by some person or persons unknown, and of which he died."—An inquest was held in Thurles (Tipperary) on Saturday last, by Michael Cormack, Esq., on the body of a man named Thomas Ryan, who had been assaulted by Patrick Ryan, on the 2d of October last, in that town. The jury brought a verdict to the following effect:—"That the deceased, Thomas Ryan, came by his death in consequence of a blow of a stone on the head, inflicted by Patrick Ryan, on the 2d of October last, of which he died on Friday, the 8th of November inst." The coroner's warrant was then issued, and Patrick Ryan has been arrested.

(Continued on page 314.)

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY HOUSE.

(Continued from page 309.)

pillars were forty feet each, that of the two smaller ones about twenty-one feet each. The whole was surmounted by a crown, over which the Royal standard floated. The inscription, "Welcome Victoria and Albert," was painted in large characters at the upper part of the arch, and the lower portion was decorated with evergreens and flowers.

The second arch, even more colossal than the first, was situated at the corner of All Saint's Churchyard. The third arch was erected at the north-east extremity of the town, at the top of Abingdon-street, and nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Barwell, the present Mayor of the town.

In addition to these arches, a temporary wooden structure was erected on the site of the ancient castle, of which only a small portion of the walls remain, the extent and massive character of the fortification being gathered chiefly from the rising ground or eminence on which the original building stood.

This interesting scene, in some degree partaking of the scenic preparations for a tourney, will be engraved in our next number. The castle, which was thus theatrically restored, was built after the Conquest, by Simon de St. Liz, on whom the Conqueror conferred the Earldom of Northampton.

At the third arch the Royal cortège was met by the Mayor, Mr. Barwell, and the other civic authorities, in full costume, who, walking accompanied by their municipal insignia, preceded the Royal carriages from one end of the town to the other. The houses in this town, along the whole line through which her Majesty passed, were decorated in the gayest style. They were covered with evergreens, and banners floated from every window. A dense but most orderly crowd filled the streets, while the windows of every house were occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies. As her Majesty passed along, she was greeted with unceasing acclamations, in which all parties without distinction most cordially joined. The scene was, indeed, most animated and pleasing, and the gratification which it afforded her Majesty was plainly evident from the very kind and gracious manner in which she returned the vociferous greetings of the assembled multitudes. As her Majesty proceeded along, the streets were not only densely crowded by the inhabitants, they were also lined on each side by members of the different friendly societies of the locality, wearing across their breasts as the insignia of the different fellowships various coloured sashes, and bearing white wands in their hands, and, as the municipal authorities preceded the Royal cortège, so the members of these different societies followed in regular order. The num-

ber of them being considerable, the procession, as it slowly moved along the streets, amidst the cheering of men and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, who filled every window from which a glimpse of the passing spectacle could be obtained, was one of the most animated character conceivable. Such a day, distinguished by the presence of her Majesty among her loyal subjects of Northampton, and marked on the part of the inhabitants by so much order, regularity, and enthusiasm, must ever be memorable in the annals of this town.

On arriving at the West-bridge, the outsiders slackened pace, and the horses in the Royal carriage immediately pulled up, and proceeded at a foot pace up Black Lion Hill, the Mayor and Corporation, clergy and inhabitants, heading the cavalcade in the following order:—

25 Gentlemen with white wands. 25 Special Constables.	Superintendent of Borough Police. Twelve Special Constables. Four Trumpeters. Bands of Music. Gentry. Clergy. Corporation Flags. Sergeants at Mace. Coroners and Officers of Corporation. Town Council, Four and Four Magistrates, Four and Four. Macebearers. Town Clerk—The Mayor—Rev. W. Wales.	25 Gentlemen with white wands. 25 Special Constables.
Constables of the Borough.		Constables of the Borough.

The Royal cortège consisted of three carriages and four, in the first of which rode her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the second and third conveying the lords and ladies in attendance.

These were succeeded by carriages and horsemen, the rear of the procession consisting of the members of the various lodges and societies bearing wands, and having white favours on their breasts.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the people as the party passed through the town. On arriving at the top of Gold-street, the Royal carriage halted for a few moments opposite the George Hotel, where the Mayor, by the express permission of her Majesty, advanced and presented the address of congratulation from the corporation and inhabitants of the borough, of which the following is a copy:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble address of the Mayor, Magistrates, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Northampton.

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Mayor, Magistrates, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Northampton, beg leave to approach your Majesty to hail your Majesty's auspicious presence in this ancient borough.

We beg to assure your Majesty of the devoted loyalty and attachment of this town, and that all classes of its inhabitants are deeply sensible of the benefits enjoyed under your Majesty's enlightened rule. We most earnestly pray, that under the protection of Divine Providence, your Majesty's reign may be long, prosperous, and peaceful; and that your Majesty's subjects may long feel the benignant influence of those private virtues which adorn your Majesty and your Majesty's illustrious Consort, and which endear your Majesty to the hearts of the people.

To this address her Majesty was graciously pleased to make an immediate reply, not reading from any previously prepared document, but framing her answer on the spot as she uttered it. Her Majesty's answer was to the following effect:—

Mr. Mayor,—We receive the address with great pleasure from the Mayor, Magistrates, and Corporation of this town. We are grateful for the reception we have met with from the inhabitants of this ancient borough. You will place the address in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain, and an answer will be sent.

Renewed cheers followed the conclusion of this ceremony, and then the procession moved forward in the same order as before, passing in its course under four large triumphal arches formed of evergreens. When the Royal cortège had passed through the last of these, and reached the Kettering road, the municipal authorities defiled off, remaining uncovered, while her Majesty proceeded towards Kettering, the horses of the Royal carriages resuming their former quick pace.

In the evening, the Mayor and Corporation, with the principal inhabitants of the town, dined together in celebration of her Majesty's visit, at the Angel Inn.

The Royal cortège soon reached Buckett's-booth, a spot about three or four miles distant from Northampton. This is not a village or a hamlet, but a place where a single road-side inn is situated; yet, as it was known that the horses of the Royal carriages would here be changed, a number of persons, naturally enough, were congregated near the place. Among these were the members of some friendly club belonging to a neighbouring village. They came to the spot with staves in their hands, attended by their band, and with colours flying; and while the horses of her Majesty's carriages were being changed, which was, of course, only an affair of a minute or two, the band of this society struck up "God save the Queen," which they executed with great spirit, evidently inspired by the enthusiasm and loyalty which manifested themselves in every quarter, and among every class. It is a curious circumstance that the day on which these villagers welcomed the coming of their Sovereign happens to fall in the week when their village festival or wake occurs, and which they are now keeping.

In passing on to Kettering the small roadside village of Broughton is passed. This, like all the rest of the places on the route, was most gaily decorated with triumphal arches, &c., and the inhabitants lined the streets, cheering her Majesty as she passed.

Kettering was reached by the Royal party about a quarter past two o'clock.

The inhabitants of this town had made extensive arrangements to demonstrate their loyalty.

covered with laurel, and surmounted with a Royal crown.—(See page 308.) The words "Welcome Victoria," were figured on it, with various flowers. In front of this arch, ranged on each side of the road, was a great number of waggons, which were occupied by the juvenile population of the town of both sexes, who evidently, from their exclamations, were highly delighted at the opportunity thus considerably afforded them of getting a peep at their Queen. They raised their little voices in the most joyous exclamations. These applauders of their Sovereign were the boys and girls belonging to the different charitable institutions of instruction in the neighbourhood, including those of the church of England and every other religious denomination. Within the town itself the same loyal feeling was manifested as at Northampton. The houses were gaily decorated, evergreens and flowers being mixed together with admirable variety and taste. Here, as at Northampton, the inhabitants had resolved to make the day one of jubilee. The whole of the population lined the streets through which her Majesty passed. Her Majesty arrived at Kettering, as before stated, about a quarter-past two o'clock, having been preceded there by the Marquis of Exeter, who reached the place ten minutes sooner on horseback, and whose arrival in advance served as a signal to the multitude of the approach of their beloved Sovereign. Her Majesty's carriages drove up to the White Hart Hotel, where suitable preparations for the occasion had been made. During the change of horses which here took place, her Majesty and snite alighted, passing (in their way to the apartments which had been prepared for them) through the entrance hall of the hotel, which was lined with elegantly dressed ladies.

Her Majesty, during her progress through Kettering, was received with the most loyal acclamations; and on her alighting during the change of horses at the White Hart, the shouts of welcome with which she was greeted were deafening in the extreme. On her Majesty's alighting, the band of the Kettering Yeomanry struck up "God save the Queen," and simultaneously the whole of the multitude about the place joined in the chorus. The evening closed at Kettering as harmoniously as the day began; this occasion, which will never be forgotten by the inhabitants, being celebrated by a public dinner in the evening, at which the healths of the Queen and Prince Albert were toasted with the utmost enthusiasm.

About half-past two o'clock her Majesty left Kettering, amidst the cheers and blessings of the population, on her way to Weldon, escorted by a body of the Kettering Yeomanry, under the command of Lieutenant Booth.

At a distance of two miles from Kettering is the village of Weekley, on the right of which stands Boughton House, the ancient seat of the Buccleuch family. A fine view of the magnificent front of this mansion is obtained from the road. An arch was erected in the village.—(See page 308.)

The scenery here is extremely beautiful, and the attractions of the locality are much increased by the remarkably fine timber with which the domain is studded. It is estimated that on the Boughton estate there are avenues of elm trees extending to no less than forty miles, all of which, now in full growth, it is said were planted by an ancestor of the present duke, who, from his peculiar taste, obtained the soubriquet of "John the Planter."

Perhaps the most interesting locality throughout her Majesty's journey on Tuesday was that which immediately succeeded to the one just described.

At about one mile distant from Weekley is situated the village of Geddington, where still exists, in a remarkably fine state of preservation, one of those beautiful crosses erected by the pious zeal of King Edward, in memory of his beloved Queen Eleanor, at the different stages where her remains rested on their route from the north to the metropolis. Only three of those interesting memorials now exist—one within two miles of Northampton, one near St. Albans, and another is situated as above described, in the centre of the village of Geddington. The latter, however, unlike the other two, is in a perfect state of preservation.

The route from Geddington for a distance of five miles is rather uninteresting, and nothing occurred worthy remark till they reached the ancient town of Weldon—now dwindled to a village. Here the Royal party again changed horses. An arch of tasteful design was erected here.—(See page 308.) It was gaily decorated with evergreens. At the King's Arms, where the horses were changed, a small arch of evergreens was erected, and no less than five flags hung from different parts of the premises. One bore the arms of the Winchelsea family, and one those of Lord Exeter. There was also a flag bearing a loyal inscription, and two others. Of course a vast concourse of persons had assembled here also, by whom her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered. Both her Majesty and the Prince acknowledged the salutations of the people most kindly.

A little further on, between Weldon and Balwick, the Royal party passed the seat of the Earl of Cardigan, at Dean Park. Here a very large and handsome arch was thrown across the road. It was an imitation of masonry, and very happily executed.—(See page 308.)

But a more interesting sight here was the junction of Lord Cardigan's tenantry, who mustered in great numbers by the roadside, and fell in with the Royal cortège. They saluted her Majesty with hearty cheers.

By this time the followers of the Royal party had very considerably increased. At every point on the wayside some few additions were made of horsemen or vehicles, and the appearance of such a large body, proceeding at so rapid a rate, preceded by the soldiers and the Royal carriages, with the out-riders in their scarlet coats, was particularly striking.

The next place of any importance which her Majesty reached, after leaving Weldon, was the village of Balwick, a long, straggling, winding street, not very favourable to the rapid movement of a large body of people. Here there was a triumphal arch (See page 309)—the houses were decorated, the wayside lined with people, and the windows swarmed with faces. As the Royal party passed through, the inhabitants cheered most enthusiastically. In the centre of Balwick there is a bridge over the Welland. Here also many people were collected.

Shortly after the Royal party passed the seat of the Earl of Carbery, Laxton-park, and a little further on, Fineshade-hall, the seat of Colonel Monckton. At this place another party of Lancers was ready to escort her Majesty. They fell in, and the previous escort returned.

From Fineshade to Duddington, at which the property of Lord Exeter commences, the distance is short, the country flat, and not very interesting, except on the present occasion, from the numbers of people who, notwithstanding the rain, thronged to see the Queen. At a short distance on this side of Duddington, the Royal cortège received another accession. The Marquis of Exeter had requested the whole of his tenantry to mount and form in line at this place on either side of the way; to receive her Majesty. The nature of the road happens to be favourable to such a display, as it suddenly widens at this part. At Duddington, a very splendid arch had been erected by the noble Marquis. There were also two smaller arches. In the village itself there was a number of decorations, and the inhabitants assembled in crowds. The houses were decorated with evergreens and flags. The children of a large school were placed on a sort of platform in front of one of the houses, bearing flags and a banner inscribed "Long live the Queen, bless Victoria and Prince Albert."

As the Royal carriages advanced towards the appointed spot, the tenants, to the number of between 400 and 500, were seen drawn up. They presented a really imposing sight. Having saluted her Majesty with a hearty cheer as she passed by, they followed, headed by Mr. Higgs, Lord Exeter's steward, in the wake of the Royal carriages on to Burleigh.

With this immense accession, the Royal cortège had grown into an enormous moving column, swelled by the addition of multitudes of vehicles. The effect, as seen from a short distance, was really grand. On no occasion during these Royal visits, has her Majesty met with a reception or with an escort more worthy of the loyalty of the gentry and yeomen of England.

From Duddington to Stamford, a distance of about five miles, the road presented a continuous scene of excitement and enthusiasm. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the wayside was filled, at intervals, with people and with vehicles of every kind, from the carriages of the gentry down to the humblest cart. The same scene that had presented itself all the way down was repeated here, except that it was on a much larger scale from the greater number of people collected.

At Easton, a small village close to Stamford, there was a triumphal arch; and at Wolthorpe there was a splendid triumphal arch erected at the expense of the Marquis of Exeter. There were spires to the turrets which formed the sides of the arch, and in the centre the Royal arms.—(See page 308.) This point commands almost the only good prospect on the road. There is a good view of a part of Stamford, and of the fine steeples of the churches, some of which are of particularly handsome architectural design.

From Wolthorpe to Stamford the distance is very short. At the entrance to the borough a handsome arch was erected, and also an enormous platform by the side of the road, for the accommodation of visitors and residents. It was surmounted by a flag, and inscribed, "Long live the Queen!" There must have been some 2000 or 3000 people there. It is needless to say that they cheered her Majesty most warmly as she passed. As the progress of the Royal cortège was necessarily somewhat slower, owing to the conflux of people, those who were stationed on the platform must have had a good view of the Queen. This platform extended to the corner of the road as it enters Stamford, the road to Burleigh turning off to the right.

STAMFORD

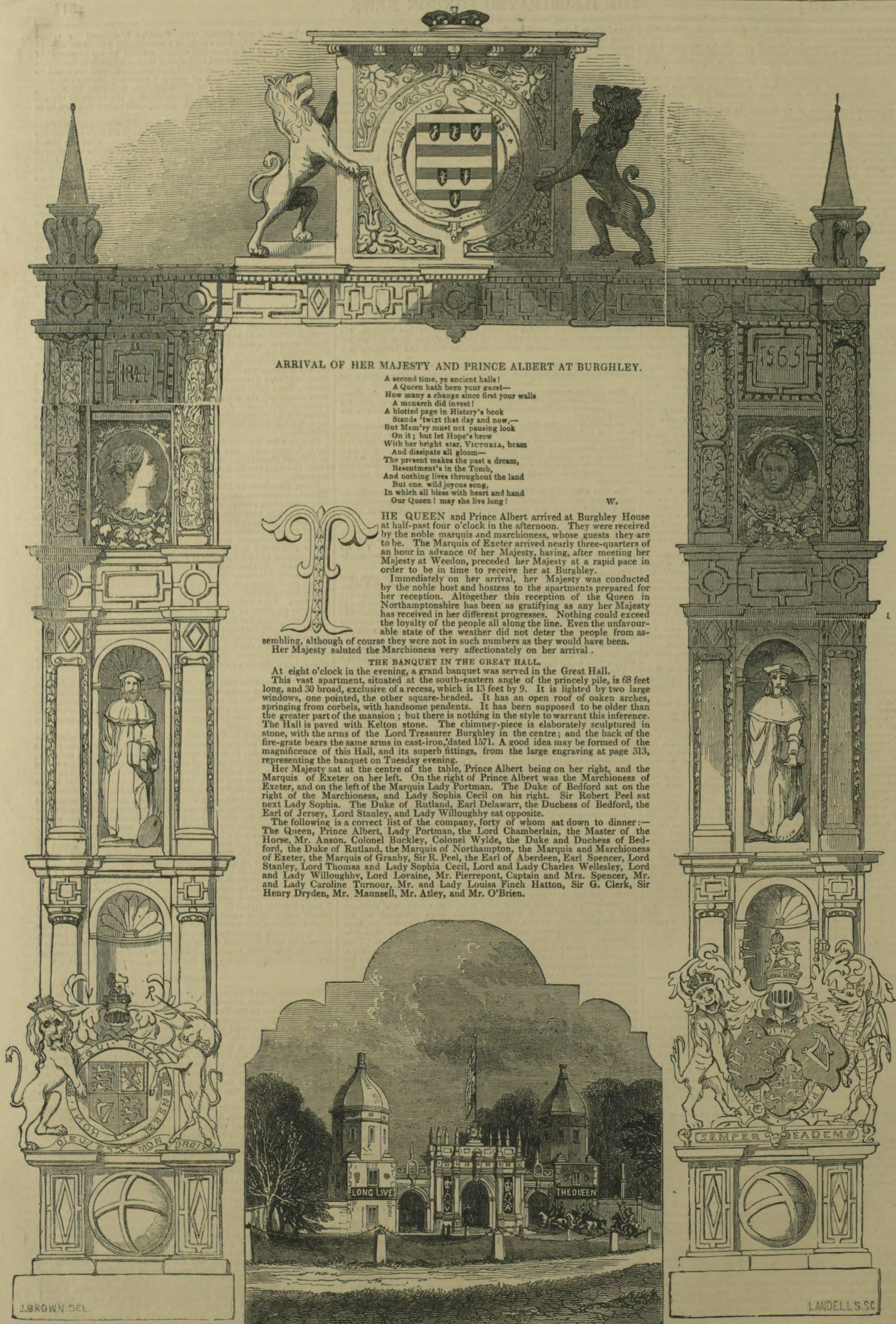
The Mayor and Corporation of the borough of Stamford met her Majesty and Prince Albert at the boundary of the borough on the Wolthorpe road to the Burleigh Lodges. The members of the clubs and lodges who accompanied the Mayor and Magistrates' procession, proceeded on the road towards Wolthorpe, where they formed in single lines on each side. On the arrival of the Queen, the municipal authorities formed in procession and escorted her Majesty to the Burleigh Lodges in the following order:—The clergy, gentry, and inhabitants, four abreast; the members of the council, the magistrates, the mayor with his mace-bearers, and the several clubs and lodges, with their regalia and bands, bringing up the rear. When her Majesty arrived opposite the Burleigh Lodges, the procession filed off on either side of the road.

Of course the town of Stamford itself was in a high state of excitement. The Corporation held a meeting, at which an address was agreed to; and instead of an illumination, there was a subscription for an entertainment to the school children and the poor of Stamford, to which the Marquis of Exeter has given £50. The houses in Stamford, even where the Queen did not pass, were decorated with evergreens and hung with flags. There was an arch thrown across the street, opposite the George Hotel (Whincup's.)

In the evening about 150 of the chief tenants dined at the George, as guests of the Marquis of Exeter. A great number of the tenantry also dined by the Marquis's invitation at the other inns in the town.

At the other boundary of the town, on the way to Burleigh, there was a very beautiful triumphal arch, handsomely decorated, and inscribed "Long live the Queen." Of course, the streets were filled with people, and the houses also swarmed with anxious and excited faces. From many of the houses handsome flags were hung, and the windows were decorated with evergreens. Her Majesty's reception here was most enthusiastic. At the boundary of the borough of Stamford, the Mayor and chief members of the Corporation were assembled to receive her Majesty. They formed, together with the trades of the town, carrying banners and different devices, a long procession. They preceded the Royal carriages at a walking pace round by Dr. Arnold's house, and so on towards Burleigh, to the other boundary of the town. The arch here was illuminated.—(Two of these arches, and the corporation procession, are engraved at page 309.)

A few hundred yards beyond this large triumphal arch is the entrance to the magnificent mansion of the Marquis of Exeter. The grand entrance-gate was very handsomely decorated. There was also the preparation for its illumination at night, with the words, "Long live the Queen," and a splendid crown in variegated lamps on each side.—(See page 312.)



ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT AT BURGHLEY.

A second time, ye ancient halls!
 A Queen hath been your guest—
 How many a change since first your walls
 A monarch did invest!
 A blotted page in History's book
 Stands 'twixt that day and now,—
 But Mem'ry must not pausing look
 On it; but let Hope's brow
 With her bright star, VICTORIA, beam
 And dissipate all gloom—
 The present makes the past a dream,
 Resentment's in the Tomb,
 And nothing lives throughout the land
 But one wild joyous song,
 In which all bless with heart and hand
 Our Queen! may she live long!

W.

THE QUEEN and Prince Albert arrived at Burghley House at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. They were received by the noble marquis and marchioness, whose guests they are to be. The Marquis of Exeter arrived nearly three-quarters of an hour in advance of her Majesty, having, after meeting her Majesty at Weedon, preceded her Majesty at a rapid pace in order to be in time to receive her at Burghley.

Immediately on her arrival, her Majesty was conducted by the noble host and hostess to the apartments prepared for her reception. Altogether this reception of the Queen in Northamptonshire has been as gratifying as any her Majesty has received in her different progresses. Nothing could exceed the loyalty of the people all along the line. Even the unfavourable state of the weather did not deter the people from assembling, although of course they were not in such numbers as they would have been. Her Majesty saluted the Marchioness very affectionately on her arrival.

THE BANQUET IN THE GREAT HALL.

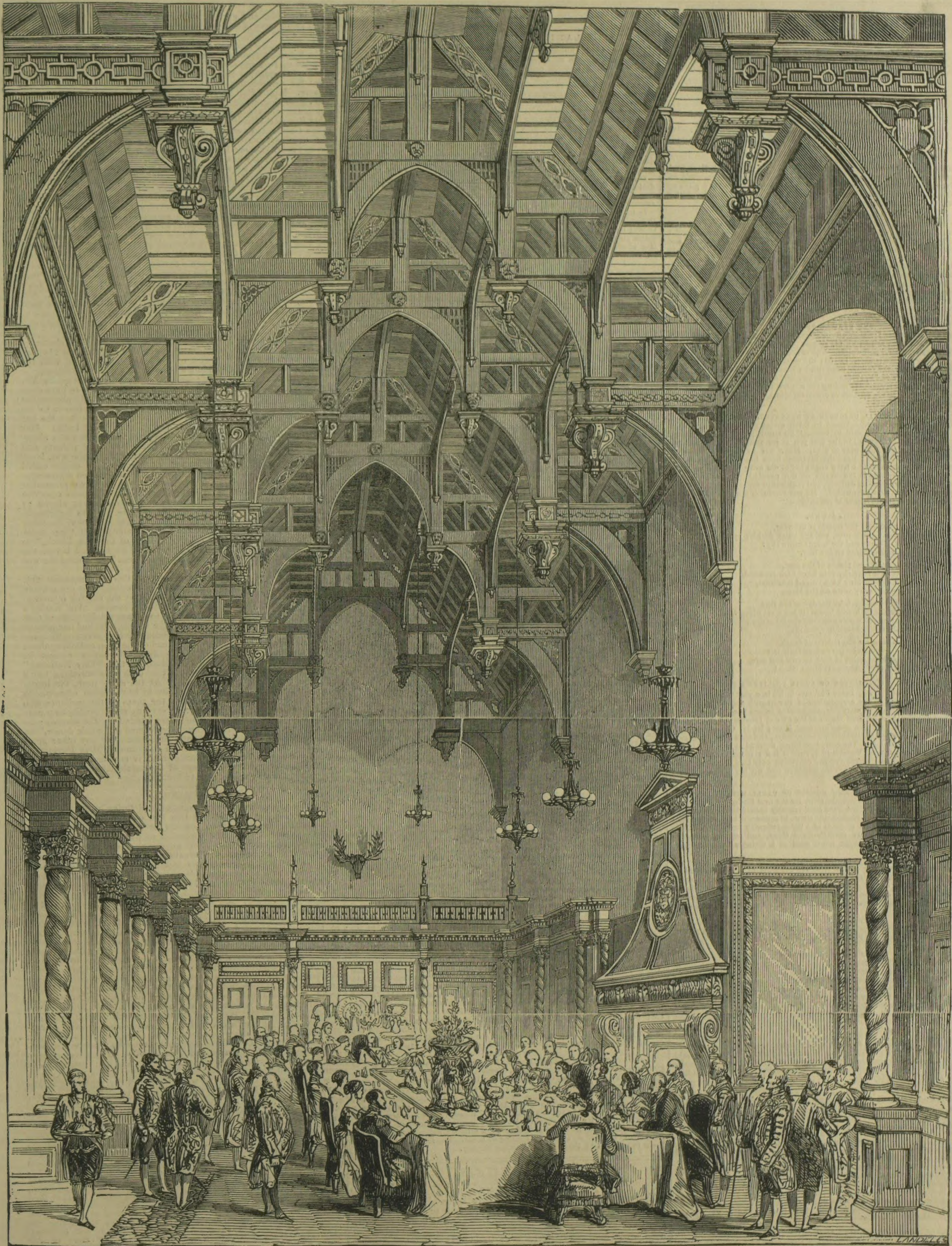
At eight o'clock in the evening, a grand banquet was served in the Great Hall. This vast apartment, situated at the south-eastern angle of the princely pile, is 68 feet long, and 30 broad, exclusive of a recess, which is 13 feet by 9. It is lighted by two large windows, one pointed, the other square-headed. It has an open roof of oaken arches, springing from corbels, with handsome pendants. It has been supposed to be older than the greater part of the mansion; but there is nothing in the style to warrant this inference. The Hall is paved with Kelton stone. The chimney-piece is elaborately sculptured in stone, with the arms of the Lord Treasurer Burghley in the centre; and the back of the fire-grate bears the same arms in cast-iron, dated 1571. A good idea may be formed of the magnificence of this Hall, and its superb fittings, from the large engraving at page 313, representing the banquet on Tuesday evening.

Her Majesty sat at the centre of the table, Prince Albert being on her right, and the Marquis of Exeter on her left. On the right of Prince Albert was the Marchioness of Exeter, and on the left of the Marquis Lady Portman. The Duke of Bedford sat on the right of the Marchioness, and Lady Sophia Cecil on his right. Sir Robert Peel sat next Lady Sophia. The Duke of Rutland, Earl Delawarr, the Duchess of Bedford, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Stanley, and Lady Willoughby sat opposite.

The following is a correct list of the company, forty of whom sat down to dinner:—The Queen, Prince Albert, Lady Portman, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, Mr. Anson, Colonel Buckley, Colonel Wyld, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Marquis of Granby, Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Spencer, Lord Stanley, Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Lord and Lady Willoughby, Lord Lovaine, Mr. Pierrepont, Captain and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Lady Caroline Turnour, Mr. and Lady Louisa Finch Hatton, Sir G. Clerk, Sir Henry Dryden, Mr. Maunsell, Mr. Atley, and Mr. O'Brien.

THE LODGES AT BURGHLEY.





THE BANQUET IN THE GREAT HALL, AT BURGHLEY.

In the recess of the bay-window stands a superb wine cooler or cistern of massive silver, weighing 3800 ounces. Upon a sideboard at the south end of the room, beneath a remarkably fine window, ornamented with richly stained glass, representing the family arms, and the insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, was a magnificent display of gold plate, some of which was presented to the family by King James II., Queen Anne, and George I.

At the north end of the room, at an elevation of upwards of twelve feet, is the Music Gallery, capable of accommodating about fifty performers, and it is said that there are few rooms in the kingdom more excellently constructed to give effect to musical sounds.

The Hall is lighted by superb Gothic chandeliers, in character with the decorations of the apartment, which are suspended from the roof.

Among the fine pictures upon the walls, is a portrait of Prince Albert, which was only hung up the previous day. The hall was lighted with ten splendid chandeliers.

The band of the Coldstream Guards was stationed in the gallery, and performed several pieces of music.

After dinner, her Majesty retired to the Drawing-room. The band was stationed in one adjoining, and performed various airs.

The Queen entered the dining-room at a quarter past eight o'clock, the band playing the Anthem. The only healths given were "The Queen" (after which the band played the Anthem), and "Prince Albert" (Coburg March).

Her Majesty retired from the dining-room about half-past nine o'clock, and from the drawing-room a quarter before eleven o'clock.

HER MAJESTY'S APARTMENTS.

The gates of the entrance porch are of a highly decorative arabesque pattern of bronze richly gilt, and approached by a flight of semicircular steps, which were covered, as well as the vestibule and the various corridors, with crimson cloth.

All the apartments are exceedingly lofty and of large proportions; those set apart for her Majesty and Prince Albert are on the south

side of the edifice, and commanding a series of delightful views over the surrounding country, and immediately in front a sloping lawn and beautiful sheet of water.

Her Majesty's apartments were fitted up in the most costly and *recherché* style. They are approached by the grand staircase, at the bottom of which are two large and massive bronze vases, and in the centre a bust of Queen Elizabeth. The approach is between four pillars of lofty proportions, the walls being hung with tapestry, and the recesses ornamented with sculptures. At the top of the staircase is the ante-room, and beyond this the Queen's Drawing Room. The suite opens beyond this into the Queen and his Royal Highness' private apartments, all the decorations of which are of the most elaborate and costly description. The fauteuils, ottomans, couches, &c., are of the richest velvet, and the fittings of the dressing-rooms of silver-gilt.

On the ground-floor, at the foot of the grand staircase, is the Break-
(Continued on page 316.)

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

Man knows not love—such love as woman feels.
In him it is a vast devouring flame—
Resistless fed—in its own strength consumed.
In woman's heart it enters step by step,
Conceal'd, disown'd, until its gentler ray
Breathes forth a light, illumining her world.
Man loves not for repose; he woos the flow'r
To wear it as the victor's trophied crown;
Whilst woman, when she glories in her love,
More like the dove, in noiseless constancy,
Watches the nest of her affection, till
'Tis shed upon the tomb of him she loves.

A NEW REAPING MACHINE.

A letter from Warsaw states, that Messieurs Tymenzycki and Kaczynski, engineers of that city, had just invented a reaping machine, which worked admirably, and in less than an hour had cut down an acre of oats, and piled up the straw with as much regularity as if it had been done by the hand. Such a machine, of the largest dimensions, would cost about £300.

OLD WOMEN EXCLUDED FROM PARADISE.

The greatest and best of men (may the Almighty shower on his head the most abundant blessings!) sometimes joked, but seldom; and when he allowed a pleasantry to escape him, it was sure to be in an adroit and indirect manner, and he never departed from strict truth. It is told of him, that he one day said to an old woman, "At the day of resurrection no old woman shall enter Paradise." The old woman, very much troubled, said in a sorrowful tone, "Oh, prophet of God, what faults have we poor old women committed, that we should be deprived of the happiness of entering Paradise?" The elect of God (may all Heavenly blessings repose on him!) smiled, and withdrawing the ruby veil which hid the pearls of his teeth, said, "The Creator, may He be glorified! will make all the old women young again, and will thus introduce them into Paradise."—*Pidding's Chinese Olio.*

THE GERMAN THEATRES.

There are altogether 115 German theatres, with 3,175 dramatic performers (1,870 actors and 1,305 actresses), 147 singers (89 male 58 female), 174 principal dancers, 2,089 orchestral performers. The entire number of persons employed in the German theatres is about 12,769; the most numerous orchestra are those of Berlin and Vienna, the former comprising 95, and the latter (the Kartheuer-theatre) consists of 77 persons. The smallest orchestra is that of Marburg, comprising only 12 persons. By adding the singers, and most of the directors and stage managers, to the number of dramatic actors, the whole would amount to about 3,600.

MORAL PRECEPTS OF GUSTAVUS.

Gustavus of Sweden was accustomed to instil moral precepts into his children. On one occasion he said to them, "Be steady in your faith—united amongst yourselves. If you fall in the first you anger your Maker; if you neglect the second you will fall a prey to man. Make war by compulsion—peace without compulsion. Be no idlers—the morning hour has gold in its mouth. Remember that the memory of a King ought not to die away with the sound of his funeral bells, but remain in the hearts of the people." In person he was tall and well made, strong, but delicate, and faultless in every respect. His firmness and perseverance were unequalled. He was careful of money, "For," said he, "it costs the sweat and labour of the subject."

AUTUMN.

Thou art come on the clouds of the year,
With thy rich flowing robe, and thy quick flashing eye,
Fair regent of earth and the bright azure sky!
And summer is borne on her bier.

To the unnumbered tombs of the past,
Though beauty's tiara thy pale brow hath crowned,
The symbol of mourning hath twined it around,
And sad sounds thy voice on the blast.

Though thy cheek mocks the dye of the rose,
Like consumption's bright hue is its too vivid bloom,
And o'er thy proud brow sweep the shades of the tomb;
The tear from thy beaming eye flows.

Thou wilt fade like the visions of youth,
Too brilliant—too frail—too dazzlingly fair
To bloom 'mid the gales of dark sorrow and care,
In the regions of tempest-throned truth!

HER MAJESTY'S CORRECTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE'S ENGLISH.

According to a French paper, Louis Philippe in his late visit to England, had made extempore replies to the corporations of Portsmouth and Windsor; but having learnt that it was customary to communicate before hand in writing the Royal words addressed to the Lord Mayor of the City of London, he said, laughing, "This time I shall act as a constitutional King; let M. Guizot write my answer." The Minister of Foreign Affairs set to work, and then gave the answer to M. de Jarnac to translate. The *monarque* being finished it was sent to the King, who requested Queen Victoria to peruse it and give him her opinion of it. Her Majesty approved of the speech, observing only that there were some words in it that were not quite English. She then took up her pen, and herself corrected it.

THE STONE IN THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The Hockover quarries, from which the stone for the new Houses of Parliament is procured, and several others that have been recently opened in the neighbourhood, contain about twelve feet of workable stone, in numerous bands from eight inches to two feet thick. This stone is of a light yellowish lemon colour. It is not expensive, being cheaper than Portland stone, and worked as easily; but it does not seem to have been much used at a distance from Bolsover, except in slabs for paving.

ITALIAN STATISTICS.

The commission of statistics of the scientific congress of Milan reported that that body that there are 70 savings banks in Italy, having 40,000,000*l.* deposited. The same commission declares that there are 114 houses of refuge for poor children, where 13,600 children are nourished and educated, at an expense of 470,000*l.*, collected from voluntary contributions. The Papal States are not included in this account.

THE CHINESE DUN.

It is said that the Chinese test, to a fraction, the capacity of a debtor's means, by sending a man to sit in his house and look at him till he pays or is driven to despair.

THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

On Saturday week the topmost stone was placed on Scott's monument at Edinburgh, with appropriate ceremony, thus exhibiting, in its full proportions, and in all the richness of its light and elegant Gothic tracery, a structure which, for beauty of design and imposing effect, is admittedly unsurpassed, if even equalled, by any similar commemorative or ornamental building in Europe. The Union Jack was immediately after hoisted on the summit, where it floated until the close of day. A bottle of brandy was also drawn up, and the first glass dedicated with all solemnity to this masterpiece of architecture, "the Monument to Sir Walter Scott."

GUY FAWKES'S LANTERN.

In the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is yet extant the lantern with which it is said Guy Fawkes intended to perpetrate the blowing up of the House of Lords, on the 5th of November, 1605. It bears an inscription in Latin to that effect, and that it was the gift of Robert Heywood.

THE HOUSE SPARROW.

Some will doubtless smile when they are told that sparrows are, when properly taught, admirable song birds. Taken when callow (this is indispensable) from the nest, and brought up under a canary in fine voice, they have been known not only to equal, but even to surpass, their masters in brilliancy of execution.

SHAKESPEARE'S RESIDENCE.

A correspondent of "Fraser's Magazine" gives the following account of Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon:—"We sallied out before breakfast to make a rough survey of the place. A man was cleaning a gutter before a small tenement in Henley-street. On looking up we observed a sign-board abutting from the building, with the significant inscription, 'The Immortal Shakespeare was born in this house.' We stood for some time uncovered, and looked reverentially on the birth-place of so great a man. One of the few facts known about the father of the poet is his being smothered, in 1558, in the sum of 4*l.*, for not keeping clean the gutter in front of his dwelling."

ROYAL ECONOMY.

Frederick the Great, sending a minister to Denmark who complained of the smallness of his salary, and said that he could keep neither an equipage nor a table, the King's remark to him was—"You are a prodigal; you ought to know that it is more healthy to go on foot than it is to go in a carriage; and that, so far as eating is concerned, another man's table is always the best."

THE CHAMELEON.

It is a common delusion to suppose that the food of the chameleon is the air. It lives on more substantial diet; but this supposition may have arisen from the following circumstance:—The lungs are exceedingly voluminous, and these the creature is able to fill with air, so as to puff itself up, and in this state it often remains for hours, without any movement of respiration being perceptible; on exhausting the lungs of the air, the sides of the body fall in, and the frame has a meagre appearance till the lungs are again inflated, when it becomes suddenly bloated as before.

STATISTICS OF THE BAR.

It appears by an examination of the records of admission to the bar by the four Inns of court—Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn—that at the present time there are no less than 2243 members of the bar. Of this number, 7 were called above 50 years since, 17 between 45 and 50 years since, 28 from 40 to 45 years ago, 122 from 1804 up to 1814, from 1814 up to 1824, the number is 308. Of those who were called 10 to 20 years since, there are now 701 members of the bar, and of those called during the last ten years, there are no less than 1100 [who appear as members of the bar at the present time.

POSTSCRIPT.

(Continued from page 311.)

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE GIPSY QUEEN.

CORONER'S INQUEST UPON THREE MORE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held in the Board-room of the London Hospital, before Mr. Baker, upon what may, with horrible truth, be called the remains of William Riley, boiler-maker, aged 32, Patrick Donovan, labourer, 46, and Charles Mills, engineer, 33, who added by their deaths three more to the frightful catalogue of the sufferers at the late Blackwall explosion.

The Coroner made a brief address to the jury, in the course of which, he said that no doubt could be entertained that the accident arose from the imperfect construction of the main pipe, for it must have been very bad, when it had been built to bear a pressure of 40*lbs.* to the square inch, yet gave way when the pressure had risen to only 25*lbs.* to the inch. This fact must be the more apparent to the jury, when they considered that the material at the joint was quite incapable of resisting the force of the steam. It was also clear, that to prevent danger there should have been some "play" at the joint where the emission of steam took place, to allow for expansion and contraction.

George Lowe, the engineer who so miraculously escaped by being sent upon deck by Mr. Samuda to see the steam blow off, was called, and, having been sworn, the Coroner read over his evidence (a full report of which is given in an account of the accident), and he deposed before the present jury to its correctness.

In reply to the Coroner, as to whether any further ideas suggested themselves to him, as to the cause of the accident, Mr. Lowe exhibited two small tubes, one of which fitted into the other in the same manner as the tube from whence the steam escaped, and stated that, if there had been a ring or collar at the termination of one of them where they joined, so as to prevent them from parting, at the same time that it allowed room for expansion and contraction, he thought the accident would have been prevented, for if such were the case no steam could have escaped.

Mr. Hensell, a civil engineer, said he fully agreed in all the previous evidence of Mr. Lowe, but thought the suggestion with respect to the collar, or ring, not so much important, for if the tube were soldered with iron, it would be as safe, as the expansive or contractile power at this point was very small. One important omission was that of an iron stay between the tube from which the steam escaped and the deck of the vessel. Two iron straps or stays acted as supporters of this tube, but none to keep it from rising up.

The deceased Riley's brother stated, that he was on board at the time of the accident, and felt conscious that no blame was attributable to any person.

After hearing the surgical evidence, the Coroner summed up, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death" in the three cases.

This (Saturday) morning Mr. Baker concluded the inquisition on Mr. Samuda and his six fellow-sufferers, at Poplar. The evidence taken to-day was, in substance, the same as that given in another part of our paper, as produced yesterday at the London Hospital. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," adding their opinion, that "a ring, or collar, added to the pipe which entered the socket, would prevent such another occurrence."

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The poor fellow Riley, on being brought ashore, had just sufficient power to intimate that he was thirsty; and Mr. Dyer, of the railway station wetted his scorched mouth with a little water. Riley, at the explosion, was near the ladder, and on the steam shooting over his body and head, instantly ran up the steps, when his legs and heels more particularly were exposed to the full violence of the red hot steam with shocking effect. Another got upon the deck by the same ladder, but the three who were not instantly killed were taken up by the bucket from the hole through which the ashes are drawn, the strong instinct to preserve life alone giving them power to cling to the bucket, while their limbs were almost dropping asunder, and the skin and flesh on their hands sodden.

On their arrival at the hospital, as their desperate case demanded, the greatest attention was paid to the sufferers, superintended by Mr. Alfred Hamilton, the assistant-surgeon of the institution. They were all quite cold, and the treatment usual on such occasions was resorted to in order to restore or sustain animation. All complained of thirst—burning thirst—while their stiffened faces became every moment more arid, their eyes closing, and the mouths of the poor creatures absorbing every particle of moisture. Bottles of hot water were applied, and wine was administered; but Riley, Donovan, and Mills gradually sank, exhausted with the keenest anguish, the great difficulty of breathing finally amounting to suffocation. Poor Riley died at eleven o'clock the same night; John Donovan, the stoker, expired at three on Wednesday morning; and Mills lingered in great agony for seven hours after. Thus ten out of the twelve who were in the engine-room are dead. The other at the hospital, James Hill, the stoker, is going on favourably, and great hopes are entertained that he will survive. His eyesight is miraculously preserved.

The engine-room is in the same state in which it was left after the removal of the bodies, and will remain so for the purpose of being visited by the coroner and jury. It presents a horrid spectacle of desolation. Mr. Samuda's hat is lying with the leather lining drawn up into a scroll, and the caps of some of the deceased are there, lined with the hair of the heads of those who wore them.

The destitution of the families of the unfortunate sufferers, unless promptly attended to, is likely to be of a most painful character. Henry Scobell, who was engaged as second engineer to go out in the Gipsy Queen, has left a widow and eight children totally unprovided for; James Schlanders, a wife and five children; William Riley, a wife and family (she has but recently been confined); Charles Mills, a wife and three children; Arthur M'Ghee, supposed to have left a wife and family; Samuel Dodd, the same.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MR. SERGEANT ANDREWS.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Wakley held an inquest on the body of the above unfortunate gentleman, at the Coach and Horses public-house, Hampstead. The first witness examined was a woman, named Sarah Priest, who deposed to the fact of the death, she having attended the deceased since the day he indicated the wound. Mr. Evans, of Hampstead, surgeon, stated that the deceased indicated on himself a large wound across the front of his throat. There had been a large opening in the windpipe, but no great loss of blood. He attended him up to the night of his death, previous to which time he had gone on very well, no dangerous symptom having appeared. On Tuesday night, at a quarter-past eleven o'clock, there was a return of blood. Witness remained with the deceased for some time, but the blood returned more profusely, and after a sudden struggle in the bed, he expired. Witness was of opinion that the deceased died from the bursting of a blood vessel in the lungs. Coroner: Why then the wound in the throat was not the cause of death?—Mr. Evans: But for the infliction of the wound I think he would be now alive. The Coroner said, that if death had been caused by the bursting of a vessel in the lungs, the wound in the throat could not have affected it, as the opening so made would have been the cause of relieving the deceased, rather than otherwise. He should, therefore, be obliged to adjourn the inquiry. The inquiry was then adjourned to this day (Saturday), in order that there might be a post mortem examination. The inquiry was resumed this morning. Two witnesses were examined, viz., surgeons Evans and Headland, who stated that they had made a post mortem examination, and found that death had been caused by a rupture of a blood vessel in the lungs, and not by the wound. In answer to some questions put by the Coroner, the medical gentlemen again stated that they were confident that death had been caused by the bleeding in the lungs, and not by the wound. The Coroner said that after such evidence nothing could be clearer than that, so far from the wound in the throat causing the death, it would rather have tended to prevent it. After ten minutes deliberation, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased had been caused by natural disease, produced by a flowing of blood in the lungs."

FOREIGN.

INUNDATIONS ON THE CONTINENT.—Letters from Paris bring accounts of inundations in various parts of France, Corsica, Italy, and Germany. Those from Florence, Ajaccio, and the country of the Tyrol, are the worst. The roads have been rendered impassable; in many of the towns and villages the water was three and four feet deep, and a considerable quantity of furniture, merchandise, and cattle, had been swept away by the floods. The weather in Paris has been dreadful; it rained night and day, and the wind at times raged furiously.

ILLNESS OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.—Intelligence reached Berlin on the 8th instant, that the Empress of Russia was seriously indisposed. Her Imperial Majesty had had an attack of spitting of blood. The King of Prussia was about to repair to St. Petersburg to visit her Majesty.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Two occurrences worthy of record have taken place at this house during the past week. The first was the visit of her Majesty on Monday, when Auber's "Siren" was played. The Queen evidently wished to remain unnoticed, but the audience, with more loyalty than good taste, would not let the opera proceed until the National Anthem had been sung, when her Majesty graciously acknowledged their hearty cheering.

On Tuesday, Mr. Balfe's opera of "The Bohemian Girl" was performed for the hundredth time—a circumstance which the bills of the evening stated to be unprecedented in the annals of British opera. The house was very full; the opera, beautifully performed in every department, never went better; and at the conclusion, Mr. Balfe, who conducted upon the occasion, was loudly called for. A wreath of laurel, with small silver shamrocks, was thrown to him. It was the intention of the management to have presented him with a testimonial upon this occasion, but the list was not filled up in time.

LYCEUM.

A very pleasant *divertissement*, as it was termed in the bills, was introduced between the pieces at this house on Monday evening, and to judge from its cordial reception, met with the unmixed approbation of the audience. First, there was the marching and evolutions of the female warriors from the burlesque of "Aladdin;" then a clever *pas de deux* by Mlles. Louise and Clara, the former of whom appeared during the last season at the Opera; next two of our native artistes, Miss Farebrother and Miss James, danced a very dashing Polka; and lastly, the "Bolero de Cadiz" was gone through by the French ladies above mentioned. The whole affair formed an agree-

able interlude, and gave a little breathing-time to the industrious usual performers of this establishment.

PRINCESS'.

On Saturday evening a new ballet, called "The Enchanted Bell," founded on that version of the story of "Aladdin," already known to the English stage, in which a bell—not a lamp—is the magical instrument for summoning the assistant genius, was produced at this theatre. Mlle. Caroline Rousset, a clever dancer, with more power and vigour than elegance or finish, plays the principal character, and has made quite a hit by the brilliancy of her achievements. The other Roussets also deserve a favourable mention; and Miss Marshall, as the *Genius*, has a character which she plays with charming vivacity. The excellent performance of this young lady in "Don Cesar de Bazan" proves that she has intelligence as well as physical dexterity. Mr. Gilbert merely has to appear in an isolated *pas des trois*. In the scenic department a great reform appears to have been effected, by the engagement of Mr. Beverley, who has given some beautiful paintings in place of the daubs occasionally seen here.

On Wednesday a comedieta was brought out, called "The Widow Bewitched," a translation (of course) of a French piece, "Le Mari de la Veuve." We think we have seen another version, some years back, of the same piece. The plot, which our space will not allow us to detail, is smart and lively. There are several excellent situations, and the "tag" as it is termed, told admirably. The *denouement* having arrived, the lady appears about to inflict a long story of explanation upon the audience, when a servant announces dinner, and the narration is postponed until the dessert. Mrs. Stirling played the supposed widow, *Mrs. Lorimer*, to perfection; and Mr. Walter Lacy was, as usual, lively, bustling, and gay, as the young barrister. Mr. Granby, Miss Noel, and Miss Honner, also performed with their accustomed care. The piece was entirely successful.

OLYMPIC.

This house having been thoroughly redecorated and cleaned—which in good truth it needed—was once more opened on Monday evening, "under the direction of Miss Davenport," and with the charitable intention of providing a home for the legitimate drama.

After an opening address, somewhat confusedly delivered by Mr. Rayner (in place of the fair lessee, whose province it was to have done so), "Romeo and Juliet" was performed, the young lady playing the heroine. Miss Davenport was, we believe, formerly known to the London playgoers as an "infant phenomenon;" since then she has been playing with success in America and the West Indies. Her acting on Monday was careful and intelligent; she possesses a pleasing expressive face and good stage figure, but lacks passion and energy sufficient to assume any very high position. She was, however, applauded throughout by a very full house, and loudly called for at the end. *Romeo* met with a fine burly iron-lunged representative in Mr. Hudson Kirby, a gentleman whose name we remember to have seen in various "statements" connected with some squabble at one of the over-the-water houses; and *Mercutio* was judiciously performed by Mr. Roxby, who was lately at the City Theatre. It was playfully performed, but the actor's voice is against him. None of the other characters call for especial remark; the greater part of them being below mediocrity. A farce called "A Chip of the Old Block," in which Mr. Rayner appeared, followed; and we escaped before the hacknied and worn-out "Don Cesar de Bazan" concluded the entertainments.

We cannot predict any great success to this new management. Because Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner have wrought so remarkable a change in the fortunes of Sadler's Wells, by the careful introduction of the works of our great dramatists—because Mrs. Keeley's name as the directress of the Lyceum so turned the destinies of that establishment—managements far inferior in judgment and component parts have imagined that like success would arrive by pursuing the same track of placing a lady's name at the head of the bills, or talking about "a home for the drama." This dreary imitation cannot be too much deprecated. The total failure of the "City National," a few weeks back, proved that the path was anything but a safe one, without a good company. At the same time, the legitimate drama loses far more than it gains by such dismal attempts to represent it. Any person watching the mass of the audience who filled the Olympic gallery on Monday evening would readily have perceived how little their sympathies were excited by the tragedy; on the contrary, when a Mr. Flexmore performed a "comic dance," he was, to their thinking, far beyond Shakespeare, or any other great dramatist that ever lived. We would recommend Miss Davenport, or any one else to whom the management is confided, not to make the legitimate drama the life-buoy of the establishment, for if such is the case, the ship will be sure to founder.

STRAND.

There is something singularly original and funny in the writings of Mr. Gilbert àBeckett. No one like him can throw an air of ridicule round a popular topic so quaintly, or toss the English language about into such a laughable confusion of puns and allusions. His pathos is remarkable: he can sink anything, albeit, certainly not by weight; and he makes the creations of romance and poetry—spirits, kings, and lovers—always appear intimately acquainted with the most common-place methods of living, or the direst destitution. Unpaid water-rates, cheap ready-made clothes, "tremendous sacrifices," and front parlours or third-pairs back, are the subjects which occupy their minds; and these antitheses are sad provocatives of your laughter. A burlesque from the pen of this gentleman, assisted by Mr. Lemon, was produced here on Monday, founded on the story of Undine, and called "The Knight and the Sprite; or, the Cold Water Cure." The story was pretty closely followed, although in the extravagance style; and the dialogue so charged with jokes, that the audience had scarcely time to laugh at them, or even to applaud, except at the fall of the curtain, when they did so most lustily. Mrs. Walter Lacy and Mrs. Montgomerie appeared as two dashing young gentlemen, speaking every word set down for them with proper emphasis—a rare thing in the majority of burlesque performers. A very pretty young lady, with a very sweet voice, Miss Bromley, was the *Undine*; and Mr. Hall, as a water-sprite with webbed hands and feet, imitating O. Smith and Wilkinson, and singing comical American banjo melodies, deserves the warmest thanks of the authors for his clever acting. The other ladies and gentlemen deserve commendation, especially Mr. Romer and Mrs. Melville. The piece has been put upon the stage with good care; and the scenery and mechanical effects are the piece. We may mention a triple *pas de l'ombre* as one of the best. It was announced for repetition amidst loud applause, and will, we doubt not, prove attractive.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Are the palmy days of pageantry to be accounted among the things that have clean departed from the land? And was it for a sign and a warning that the elements arrayed themselves against its latest passage attempted by the chivalry of Eglintoun? Else would it not have been a dainty conceit for the Lord of Burghley to have *fêted* Victoria, as he of Leicester did Elizabeth at Kenilworth! Who so nobly could have mounted a grand Olympic spectacle, graced with the fairest of British coursers, and furnished with all befitting their estate; and would it not have been a characteristic show to set before a Queen of these isles? To be sure the weather was atrocious, and if the clouds are not lost to all sense of propriety, they must feel heartily ashamed of having thrust themselves into the way of the sun, and prevented his offering the Royal guests a warm welcome to the north. Truth to tell, festivities, *al fresco*, are not in the ascendant just now. If there be one month of the twelve more abhorred of Diana than another—it is November. Mountain sport is at an end, for unless men were Polar bears they cannot at this season tolerate the Highlands—even the partridge of the valley is as fugitive and unattainable as hope. Pheasant-shooting, indeed, may be carried on by those who can command the necessities—well-stocked manors, keepers with relays of guns, and footmen with relays of Caracaras—but it's not every one who can go to Corinth, as the proverb says. In short the only popular fun for the furious in woodcraft, at this moment, is to be met with in the vicinity of the metropolis, where the Royal hounds furnish the Citizens with a pretext for riding over each other, and the prospects of the kitchen gardens. We are the loyalist people on the face of creation, or the occupiers of the soil in the Harrow country would long since have purchased Captain Warner's combustible cure for stag-hunting. Fancy a bilious nabob retired for rural ease and undisturbance to his villa at Pinner, treated, during breakfast, to a view of three hundred distracted fellows upon horseback—one half charging across the meadow, where his daughters gather their earliest violets, and the other stuck fast in his favourite hedge, the screen of hawthorn, that turns his spring-tide to fragrance. You suppose this an extreme case?—the last stag at whose capture the penitent penner of this paragraph assisted, was secured in a lady's *boudoir*, standing at bay on a pink satin ottoman.

This, however, is the affair of the sufferers, those thick-and-thin patriots who take juggernauting of their lawns and gardens with a philosophy which would have astonished a Stoic. Our office is to deal with things as we find them, and, since there is such a paradise of the hunter of deer—as such a nook remaining from the Golden Age—to point out its geography to all who may contemplate a pilgrimage thither. The district hunted by her Majesty's hounds is now, by means of the Great Western Railway, within two hours of every Londoner's

stable. The kennel is on Ascot Heath—the meets as set forth below, with their distances from Windsor. Relieved from "the grain of salt" wherewith we have savoured it, the sport with this establishment is often excellent. Of course, there is a vast deal of road work, or MacAdamsing, contingent on it; but, perhaps, the majority of its habitués do not much object to it on that ground.

Davis, the huntsman, is very enthusiastic in his calling, and Lord Rosslyn now gives three public days a week. Already, they have had some capital runs, but the system of chasing the young hinds at this season is not commendable. In every respect it is characteristic of the country, in every sense of the term it is a national establishment. In appearance, the turn out is all-Over-English—from the apollon top-boots of the Whip to the noble animal he bestrides. In its career it is not English too? for where, but in a land in which sporting is an instinct, might we hope to see such wild licence of woodcraft granted—permission to the peasant to press beneath his horse a hoof the *parterres* of the nobles?

MEETS OF THE ROYAL HOUNDS—DISTANCES FROM WINDSOR.

Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Swinley 8	Hillingdon 11	Chobham, Walk-end .. 9
Ascot Heath .. 6	Hayes 12	Thorpe 7
Nail Hill 3	Dawley Wall .. 10	Littleton 9
Two Mile Brook .. 5	Harefield 14	Bedfont 9
Farnham Common .. 7	Maidenhead Thicket .. 8	The Magpies, Homeal .. 10
Stoke Green 4	Maidenhead Thicket .. 8	Heath 10
Wheaton Heath .. 6	Wheaton Hill 7	Cranford 12
Iver Heath 6	Warfield 7	Vouthall 14
Stoke Common .. 6	Stag & Mound, Binsfield .. 9	Langley Broom 3
Gezard's Cross .. 8	Golden Ball, Bracknell .. 9	Slough 2
Riching's Lodge .. 8	Warren House 11	Beaconsfield 10
Uxbridge Common .. 10	Broom Hall Hut 7	

These are the home meets only; the royal hounds hunt the vale of Aylesbury for a fortnight every season, generally, and a fortnight in the spring in the New Forest.

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—The chief feature of some reasonably brisk betting was the advance of the Cobweb colt to 2 to 1, with plenty of backers, and the retirement of Fitz Allen to 3 to 1. Several other horses were backed with considerable gusto, amongst whom may be mentioned Young Eclipse, the Laird o' Cockpen, Cabin Boy, and Devil's Dust, but the odds on the average tallied closely with those returned on Thursday, the 7th inst. The following were the market prices:—

11 to 1 agst Alarm	25 to 1 agst Old England	40 to 1 agst Miss Whip colt
16 to 1 agst Forth's lot (t)	38 to 1 agst Fitz Allen	50 to 1 agst Jinglepot
16 to 1 agst The Irish lot (t)	33 to 1 agst Young Eclipse	50 to 1 agst Cabin Boy
16 to 1 agst Kedge	35 to 1 agst Weatherbit	50 to 1 agst Devil's Dust
22 to 1 agst Cobweb colt	40 to 1 agst Laird o' Cockpen	50 to 1 agst Twig
25 to 1 agst Pam (t)		50 to 1 agst Seaman
25 to 1 agst Idas	45 to 1 agst Clear the Way	

THURSDAY.—If the betting this afternoon be received as a sample of what may be expected on the winter Thursdays, book-making will be a sorry occupation until after the meeting of Parliament. The following summary of the business will show that the metallics had a very easy time of it:—200 to 10 agst the Cobweb colt, 25 to 1 to 100 agst Pam, 28 and 30 to 1 to 150 agst Idas, 25 to 1 agst the Laird o' Cockpen and Young Eclipse, 1000 to 25 agst Anti-Respectable, 1000 to 20 agst five times agst Cabin Boy, 1000 to 15 agst agst Flawless, Seaman, and the Carlotta colt; and 1000 to 10 agst agst Christina colt, John Davis, and The Hermit.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The continued and extremely unfavourable nature of the weather, it having rained during the whole of the day, has compelled the infant Royal Family to remain within the walls of the Castle. They have been prevented from taking their usual walking and riding exercise since Sunday last, from the same cause. The state apartments were re-opened to the public yesterday, after having been closed for several weeks.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have arrived in Carlton-house-terrace from visiting Viscount Melbourne, at Brocket-hall, Hert's, where Lord and Lady Beauvale, Lord and Lady Ashley, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, and the Hon. W. Cowper, have been staying with the noble Viscount, who, we are happy to hear, is in the enjoyment of a far better state of health than for some months past.

Her Majesty the Queen has given £50, and Prince Albert £20, towards a fund now raising for the erection of a new organ in Windsor Church, the old one, which was given by King George the Third (having been taken from St. George's Chapel), being in a state of decay.

A Baronetcy has been conferred upon Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C.B., of Shenstone Lodge, Staffordshire.

The Duke of Norfolk arrived in St. James's-square, on Tuesday evening, from Arundel Castle, Sussex. We understand that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished party will assemble at Arundel Castle in the ensuing week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have abandoned their contemplated visit to Paris this winter, and will most likely remain at Tottenham Park until January, when the noble marquis and marchioness intend to go to Brighton for a short period.

Sir W. Follett and family left Milan on the 29th ult., for Genoa and Leghorn. The learned Attorney-General continued to improve in health.

Major-General Sir Leonard Greenwell, K.C.B. and K.C.H., after a protracted illness, expired on Monday morning. The deceased General, who was third son of the late Mr. Joshua Greenwell, of Kebbleworth, was born in 1781.

The Earl of Ellenborough has arrived in town from Southam House, Gloucestershire.

DEATH OF LORD SAYE AND SELE.—We regret to announce the death of Lord Saye and Sele, which took place on Wednesday. His lordship was in his 76th year, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, the Hon. William Twisleton Fiennes, who was born in April, 1798.

IRELAND.

REPEAL AND FEDERALISM.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association in Dublin, on Monday last, a long manifesto from O'Connell was read, chiefly upon the subject of Repeal. In the first part of his letter, however, he announces the receipt of £500 from the Repealers of New York. The learned gentleman proceeds to state that he shall be present at the meeting of the Association on the 25th inst., to discuss two topics of importance.

"The first involves the subject of an application to Parliament for an impeachment of the persons principally concerned in the late Monster Prosecutions, and, in particular, to consider deliberately the propriety of addressing the people of Great Britain, in order to procure their aid in enforcing on Parliament the necessity of such impeachment. If such an address shall be agreed upon, it will remain to be determined whether it shall take place by personal attendance in England of a delegation of the association, or through the medium of the press.

"The second great object for the consideration of the Association on the 25th, is one which has engrossed much of my thoughts, and from which my mind is full of anticipations of great utility, if it can be legally arranged—I mean the appointment of a PRESERVATIVE SOCIETY of 300. It is quite true that the legal difficulties are very great."

Mr. O'Connell then discusses the questions of Repeal and Federalism. The result is that the hon. and learned gentleman admits that Federalism is an open question; but he thinks it better for the present to limit the exertions of the association to "simple repeal," which he thus defines:—

"Simple repeal, I take it, consists in this—

"First, On the preservation of the connection between Great Britain and Ireland, through the means of a sole executive and the golden link of the Crown.

"Secondly, In the Repeal of the Union Statute, 50th George III., chap. 47.

"Thirdly, In the restoration of the Irish House of Lords in all its integrity.

"Fourthly, In the reconstruction (upon Reform principles) of the Irish House of Commons, consisting of 300 members, distributed upon the basis of population, that being the basis adopted in the English Reform Bill.

"Fifthly, That the restored Irish Parliament should have all the powers which were vested in the Irish Parliament before the union; that is to say, complete legislative and judicial authority in Ireland.

"I think it right to state my thorough conviction, as well as my perfect determination, that we should never consent to receive less for Ireland than what is contained in these five propositions; this would be giving Ireland to the Irish; but it would give them no farther share in the advantages of British connection."

THE GIPSY QUEEN.—The account of the melancholy catastrophe on board the Gipsy Queen has created a good deal of sympathy for the sufferers in Dublin, particularly for Mr. Samuda, under whose personal inspection the Dalkey Atmospheric Railway was executed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A HEARTY OLD MAN.—John Richards, a man of 110 years of age, was present at the late Tring Agricultural Association. He looked not older than many do at sixty or seventy years of age. He is a native of Broad Chiffs, in Devonshire, where his baptism is registered as having taken place in 1739. He was a working man in the reign of George II., from whom he had the honour to receive a guinea for opening a gate at Langley Park. He had also frequently conversed in Windsor Park with George III., whom he said they used to call Farmer George. He has been a sawyer, a drover, a herb gatherer, and had latterly been employed in keeping birds from corn; for though so aged his eye was still good; and sporting gentlemen would be surprised and pleased to witness his shooting. He was also in the militia in the time of General Wolfe, and was wounded at the battle of Vinegar Hill, but had no pension. It is needless to say that this old man excited considerable interest. He appears to be still strong and active, and waved his arm vigorously when the toasts were cheered. It is painful to add, that this poor old fellow, who attended on the Prince of Wales' great grandfather, was, until very lately, confined in a union workhouse. On Saturday morning the old man made a trial of his skill in shooting at a mark, the fourth part of a sheet of foolscap, at forty yards distance, in which he paced twelve shots.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE ON THE BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.—On Sunday evening last a gentleman of Weston Super-mare, named Bellings, purchased a first-class ticket from that station to Bristol, and took his seat; but when he got to the junction, it was noticed that he was rather the worse for liquor. On the arrival of the train at Bristol he was missed; and on looking at the carriage, it was found the window on the side nearest the opposite line was open, but the door fast; his hat was on the seat, and two letters. It was immediately surmised that he had fallen out, and was killed; and the inspector of the railway police (Mr. Burton) and a policeman started down the line in search of him. They walked on to Clevedon-road station without any news of him, but, on arriving there, the policeman on duty told them that about an hour before a gentleman walked down the line, covered over with blood and ballast, and was gone to bed at the Station Hotel, intoxicated; he stated to the policeman he had lost his way. In the morning, when he came to his senses, he was visited by the inspector, and said he had not the slightest recollection of the affair, or even of getting into the train at Weston; and he was not much hurt, only a cut in the forehead, his hands cut and swollen very much, and coat, &c. much torn. He lost his wig in the scuffle with the train and timbers on the line. It was afterwards found that he got out of the train about two miles above Clevedon station, and must have fallen with great force between the two lines of rail, as there were evident marks in the loose gravel where he alighted. The train, at the time, must have been going at least thirty miles an hour. How he escaped instant death is not easily to be imagined; and the mail train only missed him by a few inches (by his own account). Four hours elapsed after he fell out before he got to the Station Hotel for assistance, during which time he was walking about, or lying insensible on the line. It was about eight o'clock in the evening when he is supposed to have fallen out.

THE BURGLARY AT MANCETTER, WARWICKSHIRE.—In consequence of the recent outrage at Mr. Worthington's, at Mancetter, of which an account appeared in our paper, Mr. W. S. Dugdale, M.P., convened a meeting of magistrates, when it was unanimously agreed that a communication should be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, signed by all the magistrates, soliciting the Government to offer a reward of an additional £100, with her Majesty's free pardon to either of the parties who will impinch his accomplices. A letter from Sir J. Graham to Mr. Dugdale has been received, granting the request of the magistrates, and offering a reward of £100, in addition to the £100 previously offered by Mr. Worthington, for the discovery and conviction of the burglars.

INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR BRIGHTON.—On Saturday last an incendiary fire took place at a barn in the occupation of Mr. Gorrings, a farmer at Withdean, about a mile and a half from Brighton. The barn was full of corn, and, owing to the inadequate supply of water, there were no means of arresting the progress of the flames. The villagers hastened to the spot, and exerted themselves to save the corn, but with all their praiseworthy efforts scarcely a handful was saved. The damage is estimated at £400. A young man named Ledbetter is in custody on suspicion of having set the premises on fire. The building and property were insured.

THE LAWYERS OUTWITTED.—It is not often that the lawyers are taken in, but a case has recently occurred at Birmingham, in which so ingenious an artifice was practised upon a professional gentleman there by two swindlers, that he was completely deceived, and no doubt he thinks himself fortunate that the amount to which he was swindled was not a very large one. A few days ago an elderly person, represented to be of gentlemanly exterior and address, and apparently blind, called at the office of a respectable solicitor in that town, accompanied by a youth, who acted as his guide. On being introduced to the principal of the office he presented his card, bearing the name of "Mr. C. Rice," and proceeded to say that he called to consult with the solicitor as to the recovery of £60, owing to him by a Mr. Jolliffe, in the Aston-road. The attorney, upon receiving these instructions, promised to write to Mr. Jolliffe immediately, and the client offered him the customary fee, but this, until the matter was settled, was declined. The attorney, according to promise, wrote to Mr. Jolliffe, and in the course of the same day the latter person called at the office, acknowledged the receipt of the letter, regretted the necessity which had induced his old friend, Mr. Rice, to proceed against him, but expressed a hope that a few more days of indulgence would be extended towards him, when he would most certainly discharge Mr. Rice's claim. The solicitor was so much satisfied with Mr. Jolliffe's manner and apparent sincerity, that he granted him the time required. Mr. Jolliffe tendered the solicitor a guinea as some recompense for the trouble he had already taken in the matter; but this, of course, like the former fee, was for the present declined. On the following day Mr. Rice, followed by his juvenile guide, again called at the office of the solicitor, and represented himself as so well as pleased, that he at once expressed his determination to put the entire management of his affairs into that gentleman's hands. With this view he produced a large posting-bill, announcing the sale of a very "desirable estate," only "one and a half hour's journey from London, in a delightful situation," late the property of Mr. Frederick A. Rice. The sale was announced under the authority of Mr. Winstanley, the auctioneer, to come off, without reserve, at the Crown Inn, Aylesbury, on the 30th inst. Amongst the commodious effects to be put up for sale was "a commodious residence," called "The Red Hill Farm." Mr. Winstanley was also instructed to sell about 300 lots of well-made furniture, 450 oz. of plate, 37 dozen of excellent wines, with live and dead stock, farming implements, &c., particulars of which were to be obtained from the auctioneer, on the premises, and of Mr. Rice, sole legatee, 41, Great Brook-street, Birmingham. The agency was of course at once accepted, upon which Mr. Rice said he would immediately put the deeds into the possession of his new solicitor, but that on his way from London he called upon a friend at Coventry, where he left the deeds with a gentleman who kindly lent him £20; as he happened, however, only to have £8 upon him, the solicitor freely advanced to his client the balance of £12 where-with to repay his Coventry acquaintance. Mr. Rice was extremely obliged by this prompt assistance, and speedily left the office. It is almost needless to say that the check was forthwith melted into cash at the solicitor's bankers, and that Mr. Rice, forgetting to return with the deed from Coventry, has not again visited the office of his new legal adviser. The solicitor beginning to suspect all was not right, the next day made inquiries, and found that two other legal gentlemen had been similarly duped, and had advanced £20 each upon the deeds of the "Red Hill Farm." Information was given to the police, and it was discovered that several tradesmen had been similarly swindled.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—The Rev. Rowland Hill, who has been residing at Bowness, Windermere, for the last three months, was suddenly taken ill in the shop of Mrs. R. Barrow, draper and grocer of that place, about half-past twelve on Thursday, when, with great difficulty, he was carried into an adjoining room, and he was attended immediately by two medical men, but expired in about half an hour. On Friday an inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from some inward fit.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VAUGHAN V. THELLUSON.—In the Court of Chancery, on Tuesday, the Lord Chancellor gave judgment in this case, which has been argued at great length on several occasions. About twelve months since a motion was made to this court to discharge an order of the Vice-Chancellor of England, granting an injunction restraining the defendant from proceeding with an action at law. It appeared that, after the death of the late Sir B. Codrington, one of his judgment creditors for £4000 brought an action against the executors to recover the amount of the debt, to which the executors pleaded that they were not liable, and afterwards filed a bill in this court for an injunction to restrain further proceedings at law. The Vice-Chancellor granted the injunction; against that decision the present appeal was brought. His lordship, after going at length into the facts of the case, said he could not see that the executors had been guilty of any laches, or had acted in any manner which disentitled them to the relief they sought for in an equity court, and, agreeing in opinion with the Vice-Chancellor, he must dismiss the appeal with costs, and order the injunction to continue.

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, Mr. C. K. Nicholls, formerly secretary to the Westminster Loan and Discount Society, whose case has often been before the public, again appeared.—Mr. Lloyd objected to the passing of the bankrupt on several grounds, the principal one being that he had not given a sufficiently clear account of his connection with the defunct loan society.—The bankrupt was then sworn, and examined at some length as to his connection with the society, and with the possession of the banking-house in Adam-street, but nothing of importance was elicited.—After a protracted hearing, His Honour said that the accounts of the bankrupt presented rather an extraordinary appearance. There were debts and liabilities to the amount of £14,000, and property handed in only to £25. Besides, having been only ten days in the hands of the official assignee, further time would be necessary for their thorough investigation. Under these circumstances, he would adjourn the examination until the date of the audit, which would be some time in January.

THE LATE CASE OF ABDUCTION AND SUICIDE.—In the Hall Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Mellor applied to Mr. Justice Patteson for a writ of *certiorari* to remove into that court an inquisition which had been taken by the coroner on the body of George Gardner, and also the depositions of the witnesses examined before him. The affidavits on which the learned counsel founded his motion set forth the following extraordinary facts:—Some time since the deceased, George Gardner, was indicted for the abduction of a young lady from a boarding school, but after that proceeding, an arrangement was come to between the parties, the result of which was that on his trial the defendant pleaded guilty to the indictment, when the court ordered him to enter into recognizances to appear and receive judgment when called upon, which having done, he was liberated. Before the commission of the above offence he was servant to a farmer named Page, the father of the young lady in question, and after his discharge from custody he went to Canada, but had since returned to this country and visited the farmhouse of Mr. Page, and having gained access by one of the windows remained there during the night. In the morning he was seen by the young lady, who gave him some coffee. Her mother also had an interview with him, Mr. Page himself being from home at the time, and not aware of the fact of deceased's return. After breakfast the young lady complained of some disagreeable smell in the room, and it was subsequently ascertained that Gardner had taken poison, from the effects of which he shortly afterwards died. The jury before whom the coroner's inquisition was taken, returned a verdict of "Felo de se." To this inquisition the learned counsel now took several objections, upon hearing which his lordship granted a rule to show cause.

ROBERT BANNISTER'S BANKRUPTCY.—A first dividend under this estate, the particulars of which have already appeared, was declared in the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday, of 8s. in the pound. It will be recollected the bankrupt carried on business at Portsea as a draper, and got into debt in the space of about four months for upwards of £17,000.

RPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The brig Blundell, which sailed from Liverpool to Trinidad on Saturday, came in contact with the American ship *Feronia*, and sunk immediately. The *Feronia* was inward bound from Quebec. The hands of the Blundell had barely time to save themselves.

According to the last accounts from St. Petersburg, fears are entertained of the health of the Empress; the inflammation of the lungs, from which she has been suffering a long time, has taken an alarming appearance, which it had not before exhibited.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, under its Prussian head, states that the superior tribunal of the censorship displays a great activity, and that almost daily the journals contain proofs of the liberal spirit which presides over its decisions.

The *Frankfort Journal* mentions a rumour current in that city that the three great northern powers were about to acknowledge Isabella II., inasmuch as the Court of Rome had removed the canonical obstacles that interfered with her marriage with the Prince of Asturias.

The execution of Pierre Guyonet, for parricide, took place a few days back at Angouleme (France). This unhappy man murdered his father, an old man of 86, in order to avoid paying him a pension of 40 francs a year.

Mr. Henry Morland, brother to George Morland, the distinguished painter, died at No. 46, Union-street, Blackfriars-road, on Monday week, after an illness of two days only, upwards of eighty years of age. In early life he was engaged as a clerk in an eminent banking-house, from which, however, he emerged to join his brother George. Poor Harry had of late obtained a precarious living by attending sales of pictures, books, &c. Of the merits of the former he was considered an excellent judge, and purchased on commission for distinguished patrons of art.

We learn from Dresden that while the family of Weber were expecting his remains for interment, their number was reduced by the death of his younger son, a youth of twenty, who was studying painting with the most brilliant hopes of success. Only one son now remains.

The clergy of Paris, in imitation of the clergy of Dusseldorf, have opposed the reading of Eugene Sue's novel of *Le Juif Errant*. Notices have been stuck up in the church of Saint-Eustache, interdicting the reading of this novel by the parishioners, and at the church of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois the clergy have requested the mothers of families to prohibit their children from reading it. The probable effect of this clerical interference with the literature of the day, will be to cause the work to be perused by many who could not otherwise have cared for doing so.

The last meeting of the Committee for superintending the Wellington statue has taken place, and it was agreed that the trustees be requested to get the inscription immediately put upon the pedestal—viz., "Wellington" on each side, and "Erected 18th June, 1844," on each end.

The Legislative Assembly of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at its last sitting, came to the very important resolution, as regards trading affairs, of abolishing the days of grace in the case of bills of exchange and notes to order, and ordered that such securities, in the event of non-payment, should be protested the day after they should become due, according to the usage in France.

The King of Denmark has issued two ordinances; one for establishing a conservatoire of music at Copenhagen, and the other for vocal instruction at all the schools throughout the Danish dominions.

The vacant ribbon of the order of St. Patrick (worn by the late Marquis of Donegal) has been conferred, it is said, upon the Earl of Rosse.

On comparing the taxes paid in Belgium, it has been found that the average of the sums paid by every individual is less than in France, in the Netherlands, and in England. For Belgium, it is 19s. 6d. per head; for France, 30s. 6d.; for the Netherlands, 39s. 6d.; for England, 50s. For the duties of Customs, Excise, and of general consumption, the average is as follows:—For Belgium, less than 8s.; for France, more than 12s.; for the Netherlands, more than 16s. 6d.; for England, more than 35s.

Provisions in Wales and at Jersey, are at the present time excessively cheap. At Carmarthen, for instance, fine geese may be bought at 2s. each; a fine young turkey, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; a pair of ducks, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.; and fowls from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a couple. Beef, mutton, and pork, are to be bought at 4d. and 4½d.; pickled joints of the finest meat, 5d. In Jersey, a turkey is 2s. to 3s.; ducks, 1s. 6d. a pair; gunpowder tea, 5s. per lb.; double refined sugar, 4½d. to 5½d. per lb.; and Brazil sugar, 3d. Very good port and sherry, 24s. the dozen; claret, at 18s. to 24s. the dozen; brandy, 4s. the gallon; very fine old ditto, 7s.; Holland, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d. the gallon.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Gilpin, a master of the Merchant Tailors' Company, introduced by Major General Dyson, waited on Sir Henry Pottinger to tender him the freedom of that company, which has been the first mark of mercantile approbation bestowed on Sir Henry.

The *Mémorial d'Air*, in giving an account of a storm which took place on Sunday last in that neighbourhood, states that the hailstones which fell were of such an enormous size, that its readers can scarcely form an idea of them. One, it says, weighed 10lb. Fortunately, neither man nor animal was struck by any of these terrific hail-stones.

The nomination of Sheriffs for the year ensuing took place on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer, before the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council.

The opening of the railway between St. Nicholas and Antwerp took place on the 9th inst.

A notable instance of the anomalies of the law was mentioned in the Rolls Court the other day. A gentleman being dissatisfied with the amount of a bill sent in by his solicitor, had it taxed. The sum of £7 was taken off on taxation, but the costs of the taxation were nearly double the amount of the bill. Strange specimen of equity business.

His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia has arrived at his palace at Berlin from the Chateau Babelsberg, where his Royal Highness had been residing since his recent severe accident. The Prince does not appear to feel much inconvenience from the effects of that casualty.

During the season at Spa, up to the present time, there have been 960 English visitors, 656 French, 430 Dutch, 259 Germans, 62 Russians, 43 Italians, 21 Polish, 19 Americans, 10 Spanish, 13 Portuguese, 5 Swiss, 5 Danish, 2 Swedes, and 2453 Belgians.

The *German Universal Gazette* says:—A conspiracy by the nuns of the convent of Varaten against the Princess Breshkova, who, after relinquishing an immense fortune, took the veil in that convent, is the subject of general conversation. At the death of the late superior, these 1000 nuns refused to accept the Princess as her successor, she having excited their animosity by expressing a determination to make a reform in their conduct, which she considered to have been much too free. The rebellious nuns carried their opposition so far as to break all the windows of the convent.

The *Wurtzburgh Gazette* states that the opening of the railroad from Auzburgh to Dounwirth, will take place on the 18th inst.

Mr. Holman, the celebrated blind traveller, is now in the country of the Lower Danube, after having visited Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Wallachia. He is to visit Moldavia and Transylvania before he returns to England.

Nina Sontag, sister of the Countess Rossi, has just entered the Carmelite convent at Prague.

It has been accurately calculated that there are now 131 lines of railway to complete, requiring an investment of £95,265,000 capital, with the power of borrowing one-third more, making a total of £127,000,000. The five per cent. which Parliament requires to be advanced on the subscribed capital must give a present circulation to £4,762,166.

The packet-ship England, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, from New York, brought a novel article of importation, a quantity of American candles.

A melancholy occurrence recently took place at Leghorn. Two captains—the one an English, and the other of a Swedish merchant-ship—laid a wager, during a furious storm, to go in a small boat as far as a tower which stands on a reef of rocks some miles from the shore. The Swedish boat, which was in advance of the other, suddenly capsized, when the captain and one of two seamen who accompanied him were drowned.

The King of Saxony has conferred a patent of nobility on the celebrated Hellenist Godfried Hermann. This mark of distinction on the part of his Majesty was presented to the learned *savant* by a deputation from the Senate of the University of Leipzig, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment as Professor of Greek Literature to that institution. This eminent *savant*, although in his seventy-second year, fulfils still his duties at the University with the vigour of youth.

The Duke de Leuchtenberg arrived at Munich on the 4th inst. Until his return to St. Petersburg he will reside alternately at Munich and Elchstadt.

The *Hamburgh Correspondent* states, that a treaty has been concluded between the two Governments for the construction of a railroad from Hanover to Bremen.

The Railways opened in Germany on and before the 1st of November inst., are 13 in number, extending 130 German miles. The cost about £4,400,000 sterling. The number of railways constructing is 12, extending 265 German miles; with a capital of about £8,377,000 sterling. 22 lines of railways extending 282 German miles, are as yet only projected, but will be most likely executed. The expense of these is estimated at about £9,960,000 sterling; without including three railways, extending 21 miles, which are on the eve of being executed. In all there are 48 railways, extending 641 German miles, with a capital of £25,000,000.

It is stated that there will be a new Philharmonic Society next season, and that it will embody among its members men of rank, position, and talent, who have hitherto kept aloof from joining similar institutions. The new society, it is said, is to hold its concerts at the Italian Opera House, and the following names are already spoken of as a portion of the new society:—Cramer, Mendelssohn, Benedict, Costa, Sivori, Thalberg, Leopold de Meyer, Berlioz, Auber, Balfe, Sterndale Bennett, Macfarren, Smart, and C. Horsley.

VALUE OF AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—In a course of lectures on the history of architecture, recently delivered at the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, by Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., the lecturer remarked, after describing the public buildings, in ancient Greece, that little was known of their private dwellings, and said, an ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of that period, or rather "Athenian News," which would give us a peep into the dwellings of the citizen, of his every-day habits, would be exceedingly valuable. Considerable applause followed the remark.



CURIOUS STAIRCASE, AT BURGHLEY.

(Continued from page 315.)

fast-room, a noble apartment, and very magnificently furnished. The staircase (engraved at page 316) is remarkable for its elaborately decorated vaulted roof; its pendants correspond with those of the timber roof of the Great Hall.

On Wednesday morning the Queen rose at an early hour, and breakfasted with the Prince Consort in her private apartment.

Before taking breakfast, however, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, proceeded to the private chapel of the mansion (where the other guests had already assembled) to perform her morning devotions.

The chapel is a beautiful apartment, ornamented by a variety of superb carving, by Gibbons. Arranged on each side are ten antique figures, as large as life, in bronze.

It is asserted that Queen Elizabeth, when a visitor at Burghley, regularly attended divine service in this chapel, and that it was her custom to place herself on the left side, nearest the altar, which has ever since been distinguished by the appellation of Queen Elizabeth's seat.

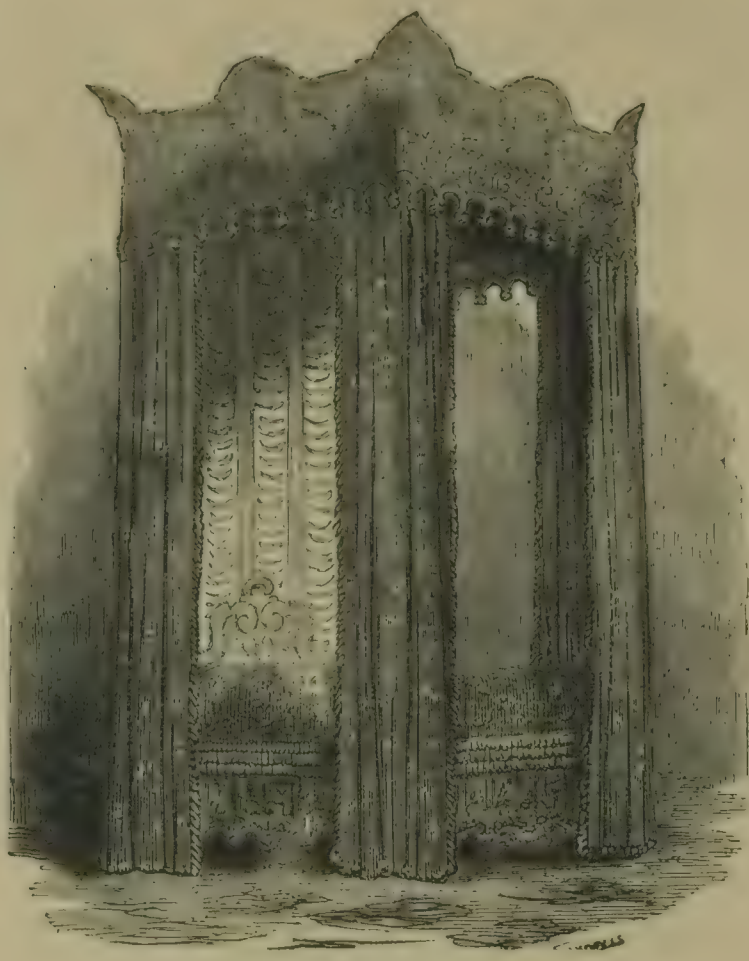
STAMFORD, Thursday.

Throughout the whole of yesterday the rain continued to fall without intermission until nearly four o'clock, when it ceased, and the evening became fine. Her Majesty, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, did not leave the house, but devoted the day to inspecting the splendid collection of pictures, one of the first in the kingdom, belonging to her noble host. Among those which especially attracted her Majesty's attention was a painting of the "Virgin and Child," by Castiglione, which was presented to Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, by Gangannelli, Pope Clement XIV., in 1774, under somewhat singular circumstances. His lordship being in the streets of Rome when the Pontiff was passing in procession on a public occasion, joined in the adoration of the Catholics, which so forcibly impressed his Holiness that he wished to show some token of respect to so polite a Protestant nobleman. Shortly afterwards, the Earl amusing himself at the Vatican, expressed his admiration of this

picture, and observed he had none of the works of Castiglione in his collection at Burghley. This information no sooner reached the ears of the Pope, than he ordered the picture to be conveyed at an early hour the next morning to his lordship's lodgings. A "Salvator Mundi," a *chef d'œuvre* of Carlo Dolci, and the "Death of Seneca," by L. Giordano, and also a fine picture of "Adam and Eve," by L. Caracci, recently added to the collection by the present marquis, also engaged her Majesty's special attention. When it is considered, that in the collection at Burghley there are paintings by Titian, Corregio, Raphael, Claude Lorraine, Maratta, Spagnoletto, Rembrandt, Caravaggio, Rubens, Guido, Domenichino, Murillo, Baptiste, L. Da Vinci, and numerous others, it may be readily imagined that her Majesty, who is a connoisseur in paintings, found ample subjects of amusement.

Her Majesty was conducted over nearly the whole of the magnificent rooms in the house by her noble host, and afterwards went to look at the kitchen, which is one of the most ancient and curious apartments in the house. The whole of the decorations and arrangements in her Majesty's own suite of apartments have been much praised by her Majesty. They have been fitted up by E. Browning, Esq., his lordship's architect, who also designed the triumphal arches so much admired by the Queen on her entry to Burghley.

This morning the weather was remarkably fine, and formed an agreeable contrast to that of yesterday. Immediately after breakfast, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and the Marquis of Granby, went out to shoot in the preserves at Butlands, adjoining the park. Her Majesty intends to drive out this afternoon, and her carriages are ordered to be in readiness at one o'clock. It is stated, that she intends to drive as far as Exton, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Gainsborough, to pay them a passing visit, but nothing certain is known. The Mayor and Corporation of Stamford are to present their address to her Majesty this evening; but the time is not yet fixed. It was generally thought yesterday that Prince Albert would go out with the hounds, which meet a few miles from Burghley this morning, and in consequence of which there was a greater field than has been known for many a day—many of the hunters coming from a considerable distance.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S STATE BED.

THE CHRISTENING IN THE CHAPEL.

Oh! happy infant! blest in each degree,
The child of wealth and pow'r,
The promised care of Royalty
Pledg'd at this sacred hour,
Thy dawning on the world has been most bright,
May'st thou live through a joyous day,
And when thy night,
For night must come, will steal thee hence away,
Let it be calm—serene—
As ever clos'd a soft Italian scene,
When in tramontane skies
The sun sinks down to make more glorious rise!
Oh! bless thee, Babe! and her who gives thee name
And both alike be consecrate to Fame!

W.

The ceremony of christening the infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, took place yesterday evening at six o'clock, and was performed by the Bishop of Peterborough, assisted by the Rev. H. Atley. It has been stated that her Majesty was to have stood sponsor to the infant; this, however, is incorrect, the sponsors at the christening being His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Hon. Lady Middleton, and Lady Sophia Cecil. Her Majesty attended at the ceremony, and occupied the seat in which it is stated Queen Elizabeth usually sat, when attending divine service at Burghley. The infant was named after her Most Gracious Majesty. The Queen appeared to be very much interested in the ceremony. After it had concluded, her Majesty kissed the young godchild of her Royal Consort. The child was dressed in a white satin slip, over which was white muslin, trimmed with elegant point lace. Her cap was of silk, and also trimmed with point lace. When brought into the chapel the infant was fast asleep in its nurse's arms. Immediately after the ceremony, Prince Albert presented to his little god-daughter a gorgeous gold cup, with the inscription—"To Lady Victoria Cecil, from her godfather Albert." The whole of the nobility and other guests of the Marquis attended the ceremony, which took place in the chapel, a beautiful apartment, 42 feet long, 35 wide, and 18 high, ornamented by festoons of fruit and flowers, carved by Gibbons. The ceiling is of fretwork, and the sides are wainscotted half-way. The pulpit, desk, and chairs, are of mahogany, and the communion-table and rails of cedar—all modern. Arranged on the side are the antique figures, as large as life, in imitation of bronze, standing on altars and bearing lamps in their hands.

An amusing mistake occurred at this ceremony. The Bishop of Peterborough, who performed the ceremony, had commenced it, and was going on, when it was discovered that the infant who was to be christened was not in the room. The young lady was immediately brought in, however, and the ceremony recommenced.

At eight o'clock the dinner took place in the large dining-hall, as on the previous day. Besides her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal suite, and the noble host and hostess, there were present—Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Gainsborough, Lord and Lady Aboyne, Lord Stanley, Lord Brooke, Lord Lovaine, Lord Alford and Lady Marianne, Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, the Bishop of Peterborough and Mrs. Davys, Captain and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. Pierrepont, Sir George Clerk, Mr. Atley, Sir John Trollope, Sir William and Lady Middleton, and Lord Burghley.

In the evening, as soon as the christening was over, there was a display of fireworks in the park, and the bridge across the lake was brilliantly illuminated, as also were the lodge and the triumphal arches.

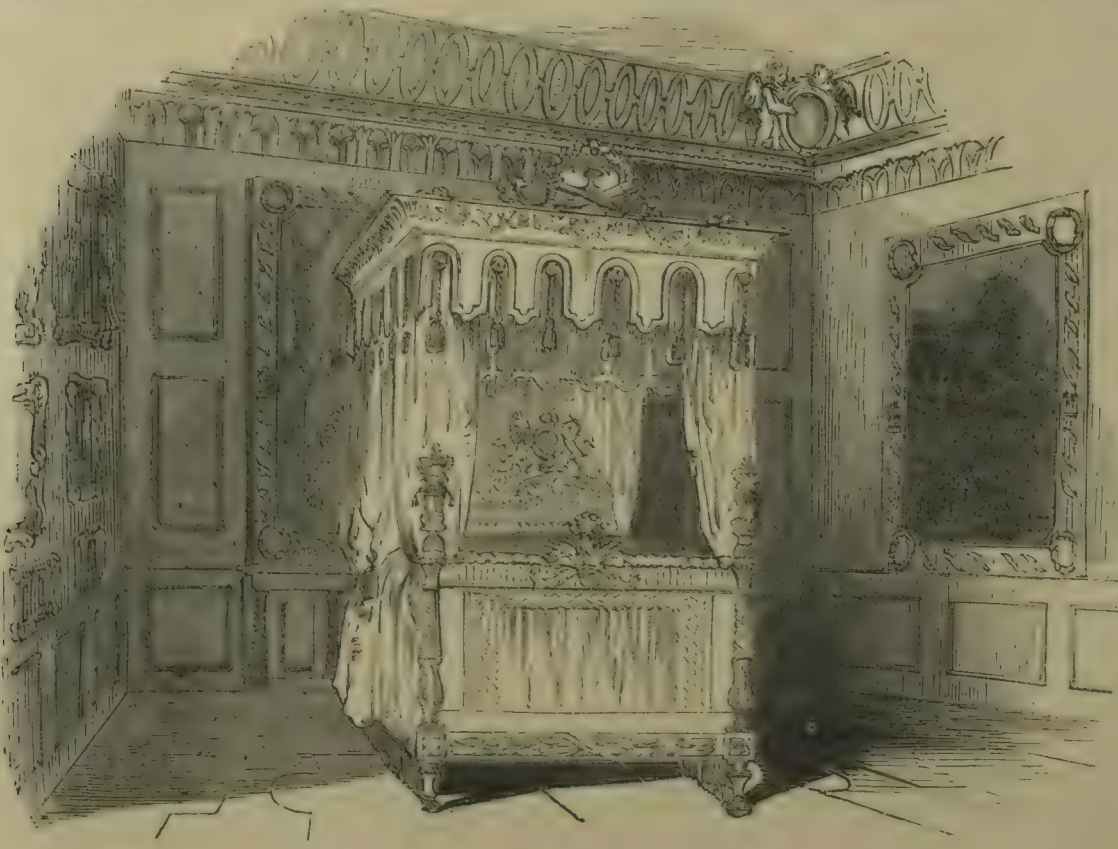
THE STATE BEDS.

Burghley is sumptuously furnished with "State Beds"—(see page 316)—and one of the most superb of them is in "Queen Elizabeth's Bed-room," in the western first floor of the mansion. This state bed has hangings of green velvet on a ground of gold tissue; and a set of chairs with covered seats of the same manufacture. The room is hung with tapestry, the subjects being Actæon and Diana, Bacchus and Ariadne, and Acis and Galatea. Queen Elizabeth is stated to have occupied the above state bed on her visit to her Lord High Treasurer.

The State Bed fitted up for her Majesty on the late visit is altogether in a different style from the Elizabethan *meuble*. The carving is of very elegant design, and the walls of the apartment are hung with choice paintings.

The arrangement and decoration of her Majesty's apartments have been designed and executed, with great taste, skill, and convenience.

In one of the northern rooms, known as "the Black Bed-chamber," is an ancient state-bed of black satin, superbly embroidered with flowers, and lined with gold colour; the whole of which has recently been restored by Miss Graham, and is an exquisite specimen



HER MAJESTY'S STATE BED.

of needlework. This room is hung with fine old tapestry; over the chimney are some of Gibbons's carvings; and the windows are beautifully painted.

The following addresses from the Corporation of Stamford to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been presented.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
We, the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, clergy and other ministers, and inhabitants at large of the borough of Stamford, beg to approach your Majesty with the tribute of our unfeigned respect.

As the faithful and devoted subjects of our Queen, we feel that we cannot but most thankfully acknowledge the goodness of Divine Providence, in uniting her Majesty to a consort so calculated to promote her happiness.

The personal qualities which distinguish your Royal Highness, while they add lustre to your position, have greatly endeared your Royal Highness to the British people, and we rejoice in the opportunity thus specially afforded us of testifying the admiration which we, in common with the rest of the people of this realm, entertain for your character and station.

That every blessing may attend your Royal Highness, is our fervent trust and prayer.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, clergy and other ministers, and inhabitants at large, of the borough of Stamford, beg to approach your Royal Highness with the tribute of our unfeigned respect.

As the faithful and devoted subjects of our Queen, we feel that we cannot but most thankfully acknowledge the goodness of Divine Providence, in uniting her Majesty to a consort so calculated to promote her happiness.

The personal qualities which distinguish your Royal Highness, while they add lustre to your position, have greatly endeared your Royal Highness to the British people, and we rejoice in the opportunity thus specially afforded us of testifying the admiration which we, in common with the rest of the people of this realm, entertain for your character and station.

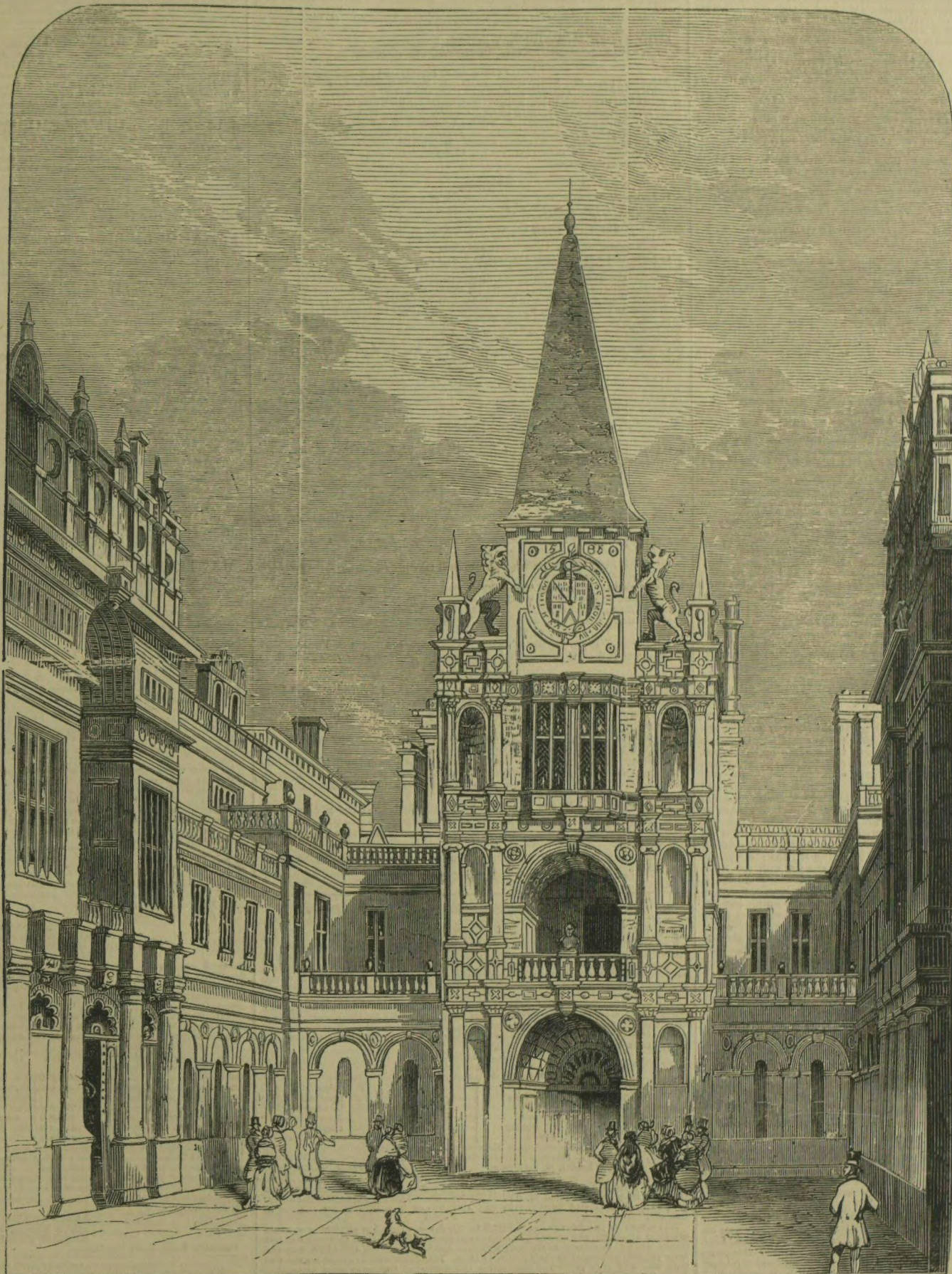
That every blessing may attend your Royal Highness, is our fervent trust and prayer.

Given under the common seal of the said borough, the 12th day of November, in the eighth year of her Majesty's reign.

"THE COTTAGER'S DAUGHTER" AT BURGHLEY.

In the Billiard-room, at Burghley, hangs a large picture, from the pencil of Lawrence, to which is attached a romantic interest. The circumstances are narrated as follows:—

The present Marquis of Exeter's father was married three times; first, to the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Vernon, Esq., which marriage was dissolved by act of Parliament; secondly, to Sarah Hoggins ("the cottager's daughter"); and thirdly, to a daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq. By the second marriage there were three children, viz.—Lady Sophia, who died in Nov., 1823, after marrying the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont; Brownlow, the present and second Marquis; and Lord Thomas Cecil. The visitors to Burghley generally request to be shown the above picture, known as "The Cottager's Daughter;" it contains three portraits—the late Marquis, Countess Sarah, and Lady Sophia; and the following history of it appears in the "Guide to Burghley:"—"Sarah Hoggins was the second wife of Henry, afterwards Earl and Marquis of Exeter, to whom she was married October 3, 1791; she died January 18, 1797, aged 24 years. The Earl died in 1804. The amiable woman whose virtues gave a lustre to the title of Countess of Exeter, and who died lamented by all who knew her, has something so uncommonly interesting in the history of her life, that a detailed sketch cannot but be acceptable to every reader of sensibility. When the late earl was a minor, he married a lady from whom he was afterwards divorced. After the separation had taken place, the earl (his uncle) advised him to retire into



THE INNER COURT, BURGHLEY.

the country for some time, and pass as a private gentleman. Mr. Cecil accordingly bent his course into a remote part of Shropshire; and fixing his residence at an inn in a small village, he amused himself there for some months, passing by the name of Jones. He took a dislike to this situation, and sought out a farm-house where he might board and lodge. Several families refused to receive him, but at length he found a situation which answered his purpose; and in consideration of his liberal offers, and the knowledge of his possessing money, a farmer fitted him up rooms for his accommodation. Here he continued to reside for about two years; but time hanging heavy on his hands, he purchased some land, on which he built himself a house. The farmer, at whose house Mr. Cecil resided, had a daughter about 17 years of age, whose rustic beauties threw at an infinite distance all that he had ever beheld in the circle of fashion. Although placed in a humble sphere, Mr. Cecil perceived that her beauty would adorn, and her virtue shed a lustre on the most elevated situation. He, therefore, frankly told the cottagers that he was desirous of marrying their daughter, and the celebration of their nuptials was accordingly consummated. Shortly afterwards, the news arrived of his uncle's death, when he found it necessary to repair to town. Mr. Cecil (now Earl of Exeter), taking his wife with him, set out on his journey, and called at the seats of several noblemen, at which places, to the great astonishment of his wife (now, of course, a Countess), he was welcomed in the most friendly manner. At length they arrived at Burghley, where they were welcomed with acclamations of joy. As soon as he had settled his affairs, the Earl of Exeter returned to Shropshire, discovered his rank to his wife's father and mother, put them into the house he had built there, and settled on them an income of £700 per annum. He afterwards took the Countess with him to London, in-

duced her to the fashionable world, where she was respected, admired, and adored, until it pleased the Great Dispenser of events to call the spirit of life to a more lasting region of happiness." In Shropshire, Mr. Cecil represented himself to be a landscape painter. Upon the above interesting subject, Mr. Alfred Tennyson (a son of the late Rev. Dr. Tennyson, rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire, and nephew of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt, formerly M.P. for Stamford), has produced the following beautiful ballad-form composition:—

THE LORD OF BURGHLEY.

In her ear he whispers gaily,
"If my heart by signs can tell,
Maiden, I have watched thee daily,
And I think thou lov'st me well."
She replies, in accents fainter,
"There is none I love like thee."
He is but a landscape painter,
And a village maiden she.
He to lips, that fondly falter,
Presses his without reproof;
Leads her to the village altar,
And they leave her father's roof.
"I can make no marriage present;
Little can I give my wife,
Love will make our cottage pleasant,
And I love thee more than life."
They by parks and lodges going,
See the lordly castles stand;
Summer woods about them blowing,
Made a murmur in the land.

From deep thought himself he rouses,
Says to her that loves him well,
"Let us see these handsome houses,
Where the wealthy nobles dwell."
So she goes by him attended,
Hears him lovingly converse,
Sees whatever fair and splendid
Lay betwixt his home and hers;
Parks with oak and chestnut shady,
Parks and order'd gardens great,
Ancient homes of lord and lady,
Built for pleasure and for state.
All he shows her makes him dearer:
Evermore she seems to gaze
On that cottage growing nearer,
Where they twain will spend their days.
O but she will love him truly!
He shall have a cheerful home;
She will order all things duly,
When beneath his roof they come.

Thus her heart rejoices greatly,
Till a gateway she discerns,
With armorial bearings stately
And beneath the gate she turns;
Sees a mansion more majestic
Than all those she saw before,
Many a gallant gay domestic
Bows before him at the door.
And they speak in gentle murmur,
When they answer to his call,
While he treads with footstep firmer,
Leading on from hall to hall.
And, while now she wonders blindly,
Nor the meaning can divine,
Proudly turns he round and kindly,
"All of this is mine and thine."
Here he lives in state and bounty,
Lord of Burghley, fair and free;
Not a lord in all the county
Is so great a lord as he.
All at once the colour flushes
Her sweet face from brow to chin;
As it were with shame she blushes,
And her spirit changed within.
Then her countenance all over
Pale again as death did prove;
But he clasp'd her like a lover,
And he cheered her soul with love.
So she strove against her weakness,
Though at times her spirits sank;

Shaped her heart with woman's meekness
To all the duties of her rank,
And a gentle consort made he,
And her gentle mind was such,
That she grew a noble lady,
And the people loved her much.
But a trouble weigh'd upon her,
And perplex'd her night and morn,
With the burden of an honour
Unto which she was not born.
Faint she grew, and ever fainter,
As she murmur'd, "Oh, that he
Were once more that landscape painter,
Whom I did win my heart from me!"
So she drooped and drooped before him,
Fading slowly from his side;
Three fair children first she bore him,
Then before her time she died.
Weeping, weeping, late and early,
Walking up and pacing down,
Deeply mourned the Lord of Burleigh,
Burleigh-house by Stamford town.
And he came to look upon her,
And he look'd at her and said,
"Bring the dress, and put it on her,
That she wore when she was wed."
Then her people, softly treading,
Bore to earth her body, drest
In the dress that she was wed in,
That her spirit might have rest.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—In consequence of the strong adverse gales the arrivals of English, and indeed, all other grain, up to our market this week have been very small. The show of wheat of home produce on sale to-day was small, yet the demand for that article was in a sluggish state, at Monday's quotations. For the best free foreign wheat the inquiry was somewhat active. In other parcels next to nothing was doing. So little barley and malt were offering that the rates were nominally unaltered. Oats, beans, and peas were held at very high prices.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 1630; barley, 3020; oats, 250 quarters. Irish wheat, barley, oats, 7900 quarters. Foreign wheat, 1310; barley, 2170; oats, quarters. Flour, 3720 sacks. Malt, 3010 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 47s; ditto white, 45s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 48s; rye, 35s to 47s; grinding barley, 27s to 39s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malted ditto, 31s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 61s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 61s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 30s to 32s; potatoes ditto, 21s to 24s; Tonghai and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 33s to 34s; old ditto, 34s to 35s; grey peas, 23s to 24s; mangle, 34s to 35s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 36s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lb. Foreign.—Free wheat, 44s to 53s; Danzig, red, 53s to 54s; white, 54s to 56s. In Bond.—Barley, white, 3s to 4s; oats, new, 2s to 3s; ditto feed, 1s to 2s; beans, 4s to 5s; peas, 4s to 5s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town made, 2s to 3s.

The Seed Market.—Owing to the large supplies, both home and foreign, and the heavy demand, at barely late rates. In other kinds of seeds, exceedingly little is doing. The following are the present rates:—Linsed, English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 3s to 4s; white ditto, 3s to 4s; tares, 1s to 2s per bushel; English rapeseed, 23s to 25s per last of ten quarters; Linsed cake, English, 10s to 11s; do, Foreign, 10s to 11s; rapeseed cake, 10s to 11s; do, Foreign, 10s to 11s; canary, 54s to 56s per quarter. Bread.—The price of wheat bread in the metropolis is from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imported Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 2d; barley, 34s 7d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 34s 6d; beans, 37s 11d; peas, 34s 7d.

Sea Week's Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 46s 2d; barley, 34s 7d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 37s 4d; beans, 37s 6d; peas, 34s 2d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 5s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

Sugar.—This market, for all kinds of raw qualities, is very active. A large amount of business has been transacted, at an advance of 6d to 1s, in some instances, 1s 6d per cwt. Refined goods have also advanced. Brown lumps have sold at 7½d to 7s; and standard, 7s 6d to 7s 9d per cwt.

Fruit.—Several arrivals of Turkey fruit have taken place this week. Sultana raisins have sold at 6s to 6½s, new Elind 5s 2s per cwt. Valencia and currants are in brisk request, at somewhat advanced rates.

Tea.—The transactions in all kinds of tea since our last have been large, and further improved rates have been realised by the importers.

Coffee.—On the whole the demand for coffee is dull, yet prices are mostly supported. Good ordinary Ceylon has sold at 5s to 5½s per cwt.

Cocoa.—West India is in good request at former terms. Other kinds are rather dull.

Rice.—The market is quiet, yet former terms are supported. Low middling Bengal has sold at 10s 6d, and damaged 9s to 10s per cwt.

Provisions.—The arrivals of butter have been again large, yet the demand has ruled active, at a further advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Dutch butter is in fair request, at 9s to 9½s for the best brands. Bacon goes off freely, at 4s to 4½s for Waterford landed, and 4s to 4½s for heavy. In lard but little is doing, yet prices are supported. Other kinds of provisions are rather dull.

Tallow.—This market is in a flat state, and prices are barely supported. New P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 40s 6d to 40s 9d, and old 40s 3d to 40s 6d per cwt. The shipments from St. Petersburg have amounted to 109,631 casks; leaving 20,000 casks unshipped.

Oils.—In linseed oil a good business is doing. Other kinds of oil are a dull sale.

Coats (Friday).—Adair's, 16s 6d; Buddle's West Hartley, 19s; Clarke and Co, 18s 6d; Tees, 25s per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 43s 10s to 44s 10s; useful ditto, 44s 10s to 45s 4s; fine upland, 45s 5s to 46s 4s; clover hay, 44s 10s to 45s 4s; oat straw, 41s 10s to 42s 12s; wheat straw, 41s 10s to 42s 12s, per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Although the supply of hops continues rather extensive, the demand is active, and the late advance in the quotations is well supported. The duty has not yet been declared, but it is estimated at £140,000. The following are the prices of new hops:—Nussler pockets, 47s 6s to 48s 6s; Wealds, 47s 6s to 48s 6s; Mid Kent, 49s 10s to 50s 10s; East Kent, 49s 10s to 50s 10s; Choice ditto, 50s 10s to 51s 0s; Farnham's, 50s 10s to 51s 0s.

Wool.—This article remains very dull, and the rates have a downward tendency.

Patent.—The best parcels are in request, at 43s 10s to 43s 15s; while other kinds are a dull sale, at 42s 10s to 42s 15s, per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—We had a very limited supply of beasts on sale to-day, yet the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at barely Monday's quotations. There was no foreign stock offering, while the arrivals from Scotland did not exceed 40 Scots. The numbers of sheep were very small, owing to which the demand for them was firm, at very full prices. The veal trade was exceedingly dull, and the rates had a downward tendency. In pigs very little was doing, at late rates. Milch cows were a mere drug, at from 16s to 17s each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, 3s 10d to 3s 12d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 21s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 55s; cows, 16s; sheep, 31s; calves, 18s; pigs, 38s.

Newgate and Lendall (Friday).—The supply of meat on sale to-day was not very extensive, yet the demand ruled heavy, on the following terms:—Per 8lbs, by the carcass:—Inferior beef 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; ditto small ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d.

ROBERT HARRIS.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The separation of the banking department from that of the issue, placing the latter under immediate Government control, has had the effect of making the Bank of England mainly dependent upon its banking business for the profits necessary to pay the dividends on its stock. It was, therefore, to be anticipated that the directors would avail themselves of all fair opportunities of competing with the banks and banking companies in the furtherance of this object. The first step taken, it will be remembered, was a reduction in the rate of discount, and this has now been followed by an alteration in their arrangements with regard to the remittance of money. Hitherto, a party having an account at the Bank or one of its branches, has not been charged commission upon any sum remitted by him or to him through its agency. This privilege will now cease; and all sums remitted to persons having drawing accounts at the Bank or its branches, will be charged 6d. per cent. The smallest charge will be 1s., and the fraction of 100 is to be charged as 100. Parties not having an account with the Bank or its branches, will be charged 2½ per cent. on sums not exceeding £500, the smallest charge being 2s. 6d. Above £500, and not exceeding £3000, the same rate will be charged; but on all above the £3000, 1s. 6d. per cent. Should, however, the party have an account with the Bank, but remit the money to be paid on demand to any party not having an account, the charge will be—under £100, 2s. 6d.; above £100 and under £300, 4s. 6d.; above £300 and not exceeding £3000, 1s. 6d.; and all exceeding £3000, 1s. per cent. This measure will doubtless be followed by other changes which will tend to render the Bank of England a gigantic competitor to the private and joint stock banks.

The French Government loan, amounting to about £8,000,000 sterling, may, it is supposed, have some effect upon the money market here. This, however, is at present purely conjectural, and has no connexion with the depression of Exchequer Bills. The gradual advance of the value of money, coupled with the amount of capital required to commence only a portion of the railways in contemplation, is sufficient to account for the decline in the value of those securities. The Consol Market, which has been comparatively inactive during the week, is mainly supported by the purchase of the Government Broker, and that description of investments which cannot be delayed. A temporary scarcity of stock is thus created, but upon the slightest demand for money in the house, Consols immediately declined. This was the case on Tuesday. Consols were done at par, but some real transactions, backed by a few speculative purchases, caused a re-advance, and the closing quotation was 100½ to 101. On Wednesday, however, a sale of 90,000 Consols caused a decline of about ½ per cent., and although the price rallied on the following day, the advance has been barely maintained. At the close of the week, the Exchequer Market was very heavy, and large bills quoted only 58 to 59; small do, 60 to 58. Consols closed at 100½ for Account, and 100½ to 101 for money; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99½ to 100; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 102 to 101; Long Annuities, 12; India Bonds, 75; Bank Stock, 304½.

The Foreign Market was heavy at the commencement of the week, Spanish Five per Cent. quoted 24½ to 25; the Three per Cent., 35½ to 36. Mexican was, on the contrary, firm, upon the news brought by the last mail. This improved feeling, however, brought sellers into the market on Tuesday, and the price yielded a fraction. The declaration of M. Mon, the Spanish Finance Minister, that the payment of the dividend on the Three per Cent. due in December had been secured, has not had the effect of improving prices, the Five per Cent. closing at 24½; Three per Cent., 35½. The new certificates of the Dutch Four per Cent. stock are finding their way into the market—the last quotation for them is 96½. The Two-and-a-Half per Cent. continue to maintain a disproportionate value both to the Four and Five per Cent., quoting 62½. The Five per Cent. closed at 99½; Chilean is 102; Colombian, 14; Portuguese maintains its advance, quoting 54½; and Mexican, 35½.

The Railway Market has been steady, but without any great amount of business. The Sheffield and Manchester Railway have leased their line for thirty years to the Manchester and Birmingham and Midland Companies, at a variable rent, but never less than five per cent. The settling on Thursday passed off without much difficulty, although many accounts have been carried over, in the hopes of an improvement in prices. Business in the French lines is not so brisk as it has been, and the tendency of the market is rather towards a decline. The closing prices of the week are (where no reference to premium or discount is made) per share as follows:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 100 to 101; Bristol and Exeter, 70; Chester and Holyhead, 52; Churnet Valley, 3; Eastern Counties, 13½; Great Western, 137 to 139½; Birmingham (Stock), 215 to 216; Blackwall, 64; Sheffield and Lincoln, 18; Manchester and Birmingham, 48 to 50; Norwich and Brandon, 10; Trent Valley, 78; South Western, 73½; Croydon, 163; London and York, 24; Direct Northern, 24; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 57½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 34; Orleans and Vierzon, 94; Paris and Orleans, 39½; Paris and Rouen, 39½; Rouen and Havre, 224.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol market was steady yesterday, without any variation in price. The Foreign Market was rather more active, and Mexican improved to 36, on the confirmation of the news that a large amount of dollars was at Tampico ready for shipment. Portuguese Bonds receded to 53½. In the Share Market, Birmingham and Gloucester declined to 98. Birmingham Stock, on the contrary, advanced to 20. Great Western and Brighton have also slightly improved; the former closed at 138, the latter, 46½. Sheffield and Manchester, 94 to 95. Lincoln and Sheffield, 18. Glasgow and Dumfries, 18s, to 21s.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 11.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, of Sharnstone Lodge, in the County of Stafford, G.C.B., and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, Nov. 8.—Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Capt. R. J. Stothard to be Captain, vice Gregory; First Lieut. G. K. Hutchinson to be Second Captain, vice Stothard; Second Lieut. M. H. Synges to be First Lieutenant, vice Hutchinson.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 4.—The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Richard Henry Vade, of Upper Brook-street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, Esq., eldest and only surviving son and heir of the Rev. Ashton Vade, clerk, some time Rector of Hardingham, in the County of Northampton, by Mary Rachel, his wife, eldest daughter of Richard Walpole, Esq. (commonly called the Hon. Richard Walpole), third son of Horatio, first Lord Walpole, of Wolterton, in the County of Norfolk, all deceased, her Royal licence and authority, that, in order to testify his grateful and affectionate respect for the memory of his maternal grandfather, the said Richard Walpole, he and his issue may take and use the surname of Walpole, in addition to and after that of Vade, and also bear the arms of Walpole, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said licence to be void and of no effect; and that the said Richard Henry Vade do and cause to be registered in the said Majesty's College of Arms.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. Thomas and W. Wilde, Basing-lane, Chesham, City, merchants.

BANKRUPT.—J. Cox, Norwich, cabinet-maker. J. Jones, Berners-street, Oxford-street, apothecary. W. Sawyer, William-street, St. George's-in-the-East, oilman. J. S. Burrows, Wimbledon, Surrey, coal merchant. J. D. Bates, Lower Chapman-street, St. George's-in-the-East, ginger-bread manufacturer. A. Huggins, Lime-street-square, City, merchant. E. Kinsey, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper. G. Vaughan, Llaneddy, Carmarthenshire, innkeeper. J. Vail, Cheltenham, wine merchant. H. Oliver and H. Hastings, Cheltenham, butcher.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—K. M'Leod, Portmahomack, Ross-shire, merchant. T. Lyell, Newburgh, manufacturer. J. Wilson, Edinburgh, general agent.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

BANKRUPT.—W. NORWOOD, Kettering, Northamptonshire, grocer. J. G. BOURNE, Battersea, builder. J. F. BARWICK, Old-street, St. Luke's, wheelwright. G. F. DAVIDSON, John-street, Adelphi, merchant. J. SEDMAN, Queen-street, Cheap-side, colour merchant. T. BOULTER, Cromer, Norfolk, innkeeper. R. BARRY, Worthing, lodging-house-keeper. C. SOUL, Long-alley, Moorfields, grocer. W. COLLINGS, East Butterwick, Lincolnshire, shipwright. J. WATSON Carlisle, grocer. T. DOWDING, Chippenham, Wiltshire, brewer. W. JONES, Oak, Monmouthshire, linen-draper. J. COLVILLE and H. COLVILLE, Liverpool, merchants. E. COTTRILL, Red-ditch, Worcestershire, grocer.

BIRTHS.

At Berley, Kent, the wife of Major Craik, of a daughter. In Eaton-square, the lady of Captain Townshend, R.N., of a daughter. At Mianster house, Dorset, Lady Theresa Digby, of a daughter. At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lady Headley, of a daughter. The lady of Henry Robert Pearson, Esq., of Michael's-place, Brompton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Paris, Major Henry Arthur O'Neill, to Emma Charlotte, third daughter of Robert Symonds, Esq.—A Pope's Lodge, Binfield, Eliza Constance Lister Kay, Esq., to Eliza, widow of the late George Maffett, Esq., and daughter of the late Hon.ess Talbot de Malahide. At Holy Trinity, Gray's-inn, John Charles Moore, Esq., Lieutenant, late of H.E.I.C.S., to Harriet Estlin, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Taylor, Esq., of Cornard, Suffolk. At Trinity Church, Borough, Robert John Thomas Bearcroft, Esq., to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Edward Butler Taylor, Esq.—At Frait, Sussex, the Rev. Alfred Litt Winter, M.A., to Matilda Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Smith, Esq.—At Battersea Church, the Rev. George Ferris Whitborne, to Rosa, fourth daughter of the late James Lucas, Esq.—At Walcot Church, Bath, Mr. Wm. Smith, of that city, to Elizabeth, daughter of Reuben Smith, Uley, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

At his house, 38, Conduit-street, John Stevenson, the eminent surgeon-oculist.—At Hammer-smith, Sarah, relict of the late Archibald Gibson, Esq., of Weybridge, Surrey.—In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, James John Bent, Esq., Major, Unattached, late of her Majesty's 34th Regiment.—At Turnwood Park, Lady Mary Hill, wife of Major-General Sir Dudley St. Ledger Hill, K.C.B., of Turnwood, Dorset.—In Harley-street, Major-General Sir Leonard Greenwell, K.C.B., and K.C.H.—At Banwell, Somerset, Thomas Burge Thomas, Esq.—At Wotton, near Norwich, John Penrice, Esq., of Great Yarmouth, in the 84th year of his age.—Charles Hamerton, Esq., of Spencer-street, Northampton-square, in the 76th year of his age.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is now stated that the anxiously wished-for brevet will take place in January next.

The Royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert, Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, has been taken into dock at Portsmouth for further alterations. All her magnificent furniture has been landed, and her Senior Lieutenant, Sir James, is promoted to be Commander, and succeeded by Lieut. Robson, who will have charge of the brig Nautilus, 10, fitting for Channel service.

The steamer Veauvius, Commander Ommanney, recently arrived from the Mediterranean, will be paid off at Woolwich on Tuesday, at which port the new steamship Rattler, awaits being commissioned, being quite ready for the pendants.

The Cornwallis, 72, Captain Richards, having struck the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, is gone to Plymouth, there to be dismantled and paid off.

The Countess de Sonnaz, consort of the Grand Chamberlain of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, died recently at Turin. The Noble Countess's death was occasioned by a most shocking and lamentable occurrence. The Countess, while engaged in searching for some article in a cabinet in her boudoir, by an unfortunate accident shook the piece of furniture, which overbalanced, fell on the Countess, and crushed her to death on the spot.

A letter from Tangiers of the 30th ult. mentions a report that Abd-el-Kader, after having taken refuge at Melilla, one of the Spanish presidios on the coast of Morocco, had withdrawn to the south, to avoid the execution of the orders communicated to him by the Emperor.

It appears by a letter from Berlin of the 3rd, that the project of a canal from Sweden to the Baltic Sea, by which vessels which now pass from Elsinore to Helsinki and pay the Sound duties, would avoid that tax, is seriously contemplated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.—M. JULIEN has the honour to announce that his Annual Series of Concerts commenced on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1844. The proprietors of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, having last year placed their splendid theatre at the disposal of M. Julien, allowed him thereby an opportunity of testing the attractions of his Entertainment in a hall of great dimensions. The experiments having been crowned with the most complete success, it is with feelings of great satisfaction M. JULIEN is enabled to state that he has entered into a new arrangement, and that the present series of Concerts will also be held at that National Establishment. M. JULIEN, however, regrets that the Theatre being required at Christmas for dramatic purposes, the Concerts can this season continue for ONE MONTH ONLY; the LAST will therefore take place on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14th.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE ORCHESTRA.

Messrs.	Principal Solo Performers.	Violins.	Schmidt
Barrett	Richardson	Capolani	Rowland
Baummann	Larsen	Lavenu	Handley
Delfosse	Prospero	Thirlwall	Jarrett
Pilet	Sonnenberg	Hill	Chipp
Harper	Howell	Case	
		Baker	

Pianists, Messrs. Blagrove and Henri Laurent.
Principal Cornet & Piston, Herr Koenig.
First Leader, M. Tolbecque.
Second Leader, N. Nadaud.
Conductor, M. JULIEN.

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WINTER OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen to view their new and fashionable assortment of PATENT and BEAUFORT BEAVERS, FANCY VESTINGS, TROUSERS, &c. for the approaching season; the style and cut of every garment are guaranteed equal to any of the first houses at the West-end, at prices in unison with the economy of the times, feeling confident that gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their establishment. A large assortment of Great Coats kept ready made in all the different and most approved forms agreeable to the prevailing taste; being made under the superintendence of the proprietors, they are enabled to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments of a cheap description, the which are entirely excluded from this establishment.—52, King William-street, London-bridge, opposite the Steeple.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of insuperable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolor and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamp, have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box. * * All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies, it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a funnel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a most useful and pleasant remedy, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and will be liable to become sour so soon as Isinglass.—Manufactured by EDWARD L. WOLLASTON, Dover. Sold wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Evans and Lecher, Bartholomew-cloze; Messrs. Baines and Co., 125, Lower Thames-street; Mr. Snelling, 30, Fenchurch-street; and retailed by Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Ball, 81, New Bond-street; Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly; and by all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors, Druggists, and Italian Warehousemen, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Future English Historians have a fine field for elegant narration in recording the gorgeous spectacle of Great Britain opening the New Royal Exchange. The tens of thousands who witnessed this ever memorable event, when they beheld their Queen, it was as if the very winds spoke; such eager looks, such vivid, sparkling, animated eyes, gazing with rapture on the glorious scene! while the all-attractive charms of the fair actresses shone resplendent in their power, and the white and swan-like neck, the rich, luxuriant tress, and the pearly set of teeth, formed admirable trophies of the inestimable qualities of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and ROWLAND'S ODONTO. The suzerain patronage conceded by our gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns of Europe, together with the beauties which adorn the circles of princely and regal magnificence, and the confirmation, by experience, of the infallible efficacy of these creative, renovative Specifics, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled. They have proved the theme of the poet; they are celebrated in the periodical literature of the whole civilised world; the lays of Byron, and the voice of the universal press, have proclaimed the incomparable virtues of the "Oil Macassar," and of its accompanying preparations.—Evening Paper.

COD LIVER OIL.—Read the following Undeniable Testimony of the extraordinary value of this natural remedy in the CURE of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and other external Diseases:—Gentlemen.—If my case is of any value to you I beg you will make the best use of it, as I have suffered too much from Gout and Rheumatism not to have the strongest sympathy for all who may be similarly afflicted. I purchased only one bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and after a few applications was completely cured. I could say much in praise of this miraculous remedy, and shall be happy to reply to all enquiries. I am, Gentlemen, your thankful and obedient servant, REPT, 1844. Moore's Picture Gallery, St. Martin's-lane, London.

Gentlemen.—About 4 months since I was attacked with a disease of the legs, for which I was admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital, and remained there a month subject to all kinds of treatment. I left the hospital to try the advice of several medical men, and all without the least benefit. I was then instructed by a friend to try a small bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and from the very first application experienced relief, and before using the whole of the small bottle, was perfectly cured and have remained in perfect health to this day. Oct. 1844. Sold in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by JONES and CO., 201, Strand; SANGER, Oxford-street; HOORNA, chemist, Pall-mall; JOHNSON, Cornhill; and all respectable Medicine-vendors in Town and Country.

CAUTION.—Observe the seal and address of JONES and CO., 201, STRAND on the wrapper.

COUNTRY PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD executed in the best style, and with the greatest despatch, by F. SMYTH, Designer and Engraver. Address, 208, Strand.

GENTLEMEN Visiting LONDON will find superior ACCOMMODATION, on moderate Terms, at EVANS'S GRAND HOTEL, King-street and Garden, Covent Garden. Bed and Breakfast, One Guinea per Week. All the Railroad Omnibuses pass within a short distance of this Hotel.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 333, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within. OLD BOTTLED WINES.—Port, 36s. and 42s. 6d. per six years in bottles, 48s.; Do. superior draught, 28s. and 35s.; Sherries, pale and brown, 35s. and 42s.; Brandy, 32s.; Sherry (an excellent dinner wine), 28s.; Marsala, 24s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. 6d. per dozen; hampers, 1s. per dozen. * * Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

WINTER HOSIERY, manufactured by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, of White and Coloured Merino, Lamb's Wool, Real Cashmere, and of other Choice Wools, in Socks, Hose, and Underclothing. Elastic Silk and Cashmere GAITERS for Ladies, and every description of SILK and COTTON HOSIERY.

MR. GEORGE YATES has re-commenced for the Winter his LECTURES and INSTRUCTIONS in PERSONAL DEPORTMENT; also the present mode of Dancing. Classes of Eight formed in private Families, attended on School Terms.—Letters addressed to St. Peter's, Hammersmith, or at Mr. Green's, Soho-square.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority, the "Queen's Own") have large eyes, easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and improved points, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty, or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every quality of Needles, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c., for shipping. These Needles or Pens for the home trade are sent free, by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every 1s. value.—H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 1, (late 20), Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leather canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silvermiths. Sold by BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-st., London; and JOHNSON ROBINSON and SONS, 6, Norfolk-st., Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 3s. each, and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silvermiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations: the Genuine are all signed on the wrapper, by L. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF WINTER WRAPPERS, Outside Garments of all kinds, Shooting Jackets, &c., also his well-known Frocks for all seasons. An extensive and superior variety of the above (really waterproof), in new and greatly improved materials, in lieu of the unsightly and vulgar Tweeds, now ready, of which an inspection is cordially invited. As winter approaches, attention is again solicited to the above invention, introduced by the advertiser more than six years ago, the complete success of which in rendering any garment thoroughly impervious to the rain is now established beyond all contradiction. W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (Northside).

TEAS at Wholesale Prices, 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside. Pouchong 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s. Congou 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d. Soucheong 4s., 4s. 2d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 6d. Twankay 3s. 4d. to 4s. Young Hyson 3s. 4d., 4s., 4s. 2d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 8d., 4s. 10d. Hyson 4s. 4d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 8d., 4s. 10d. Gunpowder 4s. 4d., 5s., 5s. 4d., 6s., and 7s.

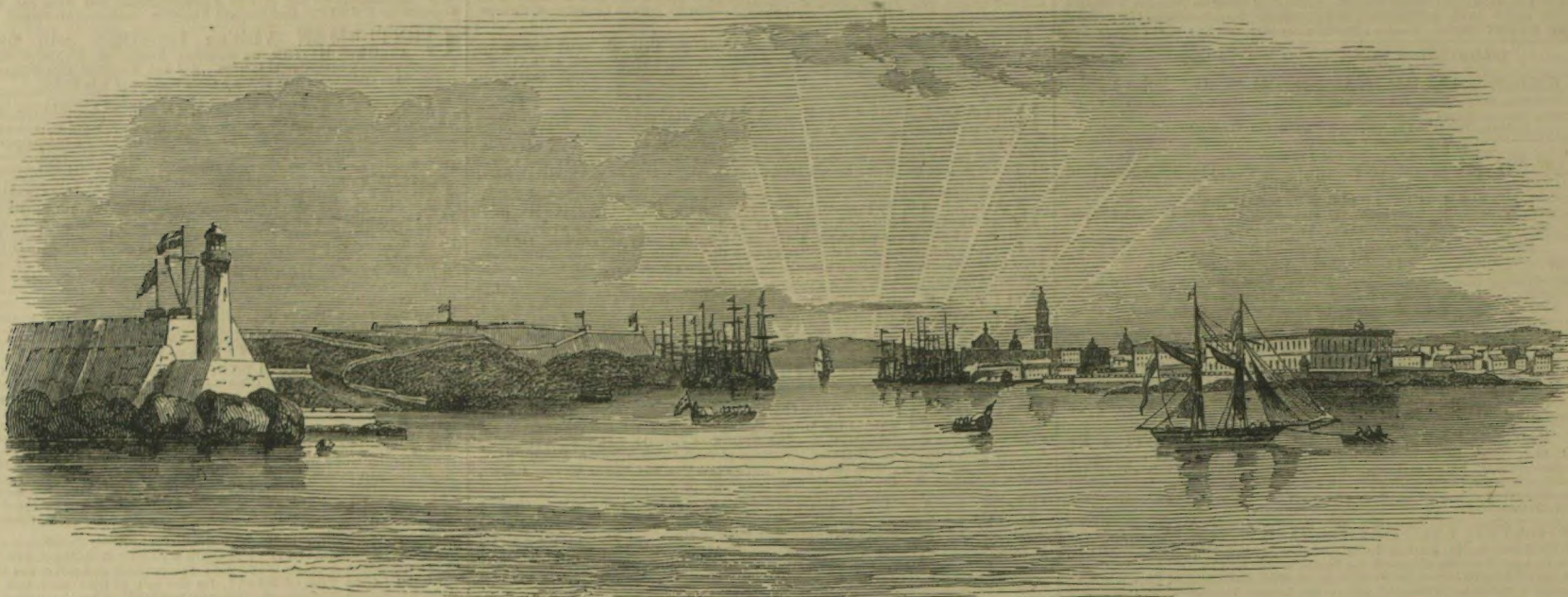
MANSSELL and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside. Six pounds of the above forwarded free of carriage to any part of the kingdom.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE. Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION! From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 6s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best Isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of Gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emscote Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY and BOOK WAREHOUSE, 65, Regent's Quadrant (Corner of Air-street).—Envelopes with the penny Stamp, 1s. per doz.; plain envelopes, 6d. per 100; superfine stationery envelopes, 9d. per 100; good letter paper, 3d. per quire; superfine note paper, 4d., 5d., 6d., and 8d. per quire, or 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., and 12s. per ream. Note paper, 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d. per quire, or 4s., 6s., 8s., and 9s. per ream. The Queens', Albert, and diamond size note papers, in packets of five quires, at 1s. and 1s. 6d. per packet. Wax, red or black, 10 sticks for 1s., the finest quality; mourning letter paper, 1s. per quire; mourning note paper, 4d., 6d., and 8d. per quire; a reduction by the 1/2 ream; mourning envelopes, 2s. per 100; the celebrated magnanimous bonus pen, 6d. per doz., 3s. the gross. Music cases and portfolios, 4s. 6d. each; an extensive stock of Fabrics, such as Foulards, Alençons, and Diapers for 1845; also, upwards of 20,000 volumes in every department of literature, a selection of which are in elegant bindings, suitable for Christmas presents, &c.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANC-MANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel-keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets only, by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 8d., 1s., 6d., 2s., 6s., and 7s.; each packet bearing the Patentee's signature.—Extract from Dr. Ure's Testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best Isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from calves' feet."—Agents in London, Mr. HARRIS and WATSON, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts, thus proving the imposition of the cheap imitations. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts, thus proving the imposition of the cheap imitations. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts, thus proving the imposition of the cheap imitations. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts, thus proving the imposition of the cheap imitations. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts, thus proving the imposition of the cheap imitations. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred,



TOWN AND HARBOUR OF HAVANNAH.

HAVANNAH.

Havannah, the capital of the island of Cuba, and the whole of its northern and southern shores, have just been the scene of a dire calamity, by which the prospects of the sugar crop are rendered infinitely worse than before. By a letter just received from Messrs. L. Mariategai and Co., of Havannah, of the 10th of October, to their correspondent in London, Mr. F. Scheer, of Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, we learn that "a strong gale commenced on the 1st of October, and increased on the night of the 4th to the most terrific hurricane that was ever experienced in the island, which lasted until the middle of next day, accompanied by a violent deluge of rain, mixed with spray from the sea. Houses were thrown down, and trees rooted up; several small towns and villages in the interior are said to present little more than heaps of ruins. The accounts from the estates announce the most serious injury; whole fields of cane appear as if fire had passed over them, and the buildings on the plantations have been thrown to the ground. It is difficult as yet to form an estimate of the vast amount of property destroyed, or of the probable influence of the calamity on the quantity of sugar next season; the most moderate calculation at present is, that the crop will be deficient by at least one half. The cane that is most forward has suffered most, having been snapped asunder, while the young cane bent before the storm; many estates will not grind at all. In Matanzas a great part of the little stock of sugars remaining has perished, as the water penetrated into the warehouses, and even rose several feet. The damage suffered on the south side of the island seems, if possible, to have been still greater than on the north side. In our harbour (Havannah), and that of Matanzas, scarcely a vessel escaped without injury, more or less serious, and the greater part of the coasters employed to convey produce to the ports of shipment, and to supply the estates with necessaries, have been entirely destroyed.

"Our Government has issued an order admitting free of duty, from

yesterday, rice, potatoes, beans, corn, and corn-meal, as well as all kinds of timber used for building; lowering also the duty on cattle. Further relaxations on other articles are contemplated, if the necessity should become apparent.

"We may now expect that planters will retain the remaining stock of this year's sugars with a firm hand, and that little or no business will be done for some time to come. They will naturally anticipate that the news will occasion a considerable advance of prices in Europe, particularly if the calamity should have extended to other West India islands. As for the coffee crop it is almost destroyed, and we cannot hope to see any exported from this port and Matanzas."

Our engraving, from a sketch by Lieut. W. T. Bellairs, R.N., shows the harbour of Havannah, which is one of the most commodious in the world, communicating with the sea by a channel little more than half a mile in length, and from 300 to 350 yards wide; its depth varying from 8 to 10 fathoms. The harbour itself is an oblong basin, surrounded by heights which usually shelter it from the wind. Hence, the violence of the late gale must have been tremendous. The town is built on the western side of the basin, near the channel, on a kind of promontory. The channel is protected by two strong fortresses, El Morro and La Punta, and a continuous series of batteries along both shores. The town is equally strong towards the land.

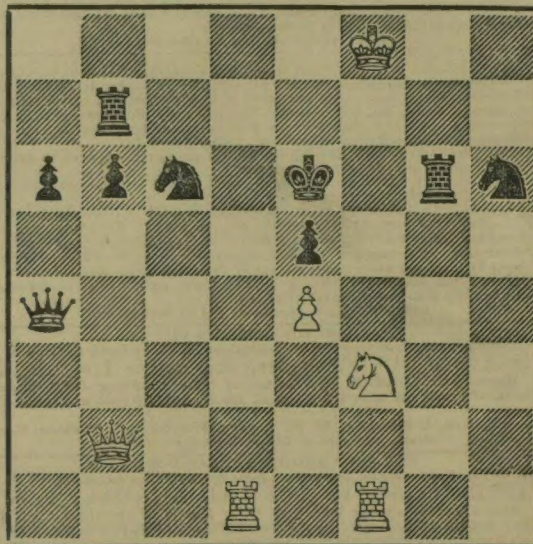
The streets are narrow, crooked, and generally unpaved, but they contain some well-built houses. There are, too, several good buildings among the churches, one of which contains the remains of Christopher Columbus. The other large edifices, as the Palace of the Government (shown to the right of the engraving), that of the Commandant of the Marine, the Arsenal, the Post-office, and the buildings used for the manufacture of tobacco, are less remarkable for their architecture than for their solidity. The town has also a theatre, a circus for bull-fights, two fine promenades, a university, a seminary for Catholic priests, a patriotic society, and a botanic garden. The town is the seat of the Captain-General and of a Bishop. The most important manufactures are those of cigars and chocolate. More than half the produce of the island destined for foreign markets is

shipped at Havannah. The climate of the town is very unhealthy and the ravages of the yellow fever there are truly frightful.

CHESS.

In resuming this department of our journal we have obtained the co-operation of a distinguished member of the London Chess Club, and are enabled to promise our readers a considerable accession of amusement; at the same time we invite communications relative to matches pending at clubs, problems, or any well contested games, all of which will receive insertion, should they be deemed sufficiently interesting to the amateur.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first, to win in three moves.
The Solution in our next.

CHESS STUDIES. By GEORGE WALKER, 8vo. Longman.

Mr. Walker, to whom all Chess players are under great obligations, has, in the compilation and arrangement of this admirably printed volume, shown himself to be possessed of untiring perseverance and industry. It is certainly the most valuable Chess publication that has hitherto appeared, containing, as it does, the best games of the finest players in Europe, both living and dead.

THE WEATHER.—On Tuesday ripe raspberries were gathered in the grounds of Mr. Park, gardener and florist, Victoria-road, Kensington, and ripe strawberries also in the grounds of another gardener near Hounslow, the richness and flavour of which could only be equalled by those produced in the height of the summer season.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. William Grieve, of Drury-lane Theatre, whose talents as a painter of the highest rank have on so many occasions been appreciated by the public. He died on Tuesday morning. Mr. Grieve has left a widow and several children.

LIGHTING OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL.—The Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace has recently been fitted up with gas lights, enclosed with large glass globes, ornamented with appropriate inscriptions, and fixed upon handsome ornamental columns. They are ventilated upon Professor Faraday's principle of conveying away from the lights all the noxious products of combustion, by means of a descending draught, which is obtained in this instance by the assistance of Dr. Reid's ventilating shaft and apparatus. Prince Albert visited the chapel on Monday evening, and expressed himself much pleased with the perfect success of this application of that invention, as well as with the chaste and brilliant effect produced by the lights.

RAPID CONVEYANCE OF GOODS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—A novel and rather important experiment in the fruit trade has been tried by the enterprising brokers Messrs. Keeling and Hunt. The Eleanor, Captain Wickham, arrived from Fayal in eleven days, discharged her cargo of 950 boxes of oranges at Southampton on Saturday evening last, which were immediately despatched by the Southampton railway to London, and had not Sunday intervened, they would have been on sale in London twenty-four hours after they had been landed at Southampton. Every facility was afforded by the Customs in expediting the unloading of the cargo; and the railway directors were so impressed with the importance attached to the result of the operation, that special engines were ordered to be applied, if found necessary, to increase the speed to London; and the result being attended with the best success, will, no doubt, be productive of much increased business to the port of Southampton.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DESTITUTION.—On Monday an inquest was held at Camberwell, on the body of a Mr. Mason, aged 70, who had died under very lamentable circumstances. It appeared from the statement of the daughter of the deceased that her father had formerly been a principal partner in the firm of Mason and Meyer, opulent lead-merchants and refiners of antimony, in the Blackfriars-road, but latterly they had been so reduced, that they had been compelled to sell their furniture and pawn every article of wearing apparel. They lived in East-street, Walworth, and afterwards went to a miserable lodging in White-street, Borough, where they both slept in the same room. The parochial authorities of St. George, Southwark, gave them some relief, and ultimately the poor old man was taken, much against his will, in a very debilitated state, from want of food, to Camberwell workhouse, where he died. Mr. Thomas King, surgeon to Camberwell parish, said death had been caused by serous apoplexy, which the want of food and proper ventilation of dwelling would sometimes cause. Deceased would have died, if he had not been removed, though removal had probably accelerated it, as he was not in a proper state to bear it. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death from serous apoplexy." The unfortunate daughter subsequently stated that she should be most thankful if any kind individual could obtain her a situation as a governess or some other suitable occupation, in order that she might be able to quit the workhouse, which, she stated, was equally as repugnant to her feelings as to those of her deceased parent. The unfortunate woman, who is about forty, appeared to be of elegant manners, but was attired as a pauper.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1844.

LITERATURE.



DRAWN BY PHIZ.

There's our beautiful eye of grey, Sir,
And our blue one that seems to say, Sir,
If your intentions lie in that way, Sir,
His reverence lives hard by!

Such is the verse from Doctor O'Toole's "Grand Historical Lilt," in the "Illuminated Magazine" for the present month, which Phiz has illustrated in true poetic vein: it is, indeed, a masterpiece of graphic humour.